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Humboldt County

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LIBRARY OF
PRESIDENT
GEORGE ALBERT SMITH
AND HIS WIFE
LUCY WOODRUFF SMITH
GIFT OF THEIR CHILDREN
EMILY SMITH STEWART
EDITH SMITH ELLIOTT
GEORGE ALBERT SMITH, JR.

YOU WILL NEED ME
TAKE ME WITH YOU

HUMBOLDT COUNTY CALIFORNIA

WHERE IT IS
HOW TO GET THERE *and*
WHAT YOU CAN DO IN HUMBOLDT



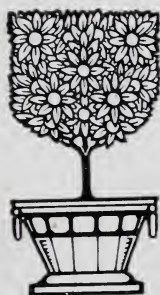


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Humboldt County

▼ CALIFORNIA ▼

THE LAND OF UNRIVALED UNDE
VELOPED NATURAL RESOURCES
ON THE WESTERNMOST RIM
OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT



NTING BY H. S. CROCKER COMPANY
GRAVINGS AND COLOR WORK BY
RRA ART & ENGRAVING COMPANY

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FREEMAN ART COMPANY, EUREKA
EMMA B. FREEMAN, EUREKA

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MCMXV



MOONLIGHT ON THE PACIFIC AT CAPE MENDOCINO.

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HUMBOLDT

ITS UNRIVALLED CLIMATE

WILL RESTORE YOU TO STURDY HEALTH

"The most important climate elements are temperature and precipitation and the single element that appeals most directly to the sensations of the human body is temperature. The average seasonal temperatures at Eureka are as follows: Winter, 47 degrees; spring, 50 degrees; summer, 55 degrees; autumn, 53 degrees. The mean annual temperature is 51 degrees, and the average daily range of temperature is 11 degrees. The warmest month is August, which has an average temperature of 55.9 degrees. July is only 0.3 of a degree cooler than August. The coolest month is January, with an average temperature of 47 degrees. February is practically the same temperature as January. The highest temperature recorded at this station during the past twenty-five years was 85 degrees, and the lowest 20 degrees."

AARON H. BELL,
U. S. Weather Forecaster, Eureka, Cal.

WHAT GIVES HUMBOLDT HER MILD, EVEN CLIMATE.

The prevailing winds from West to East, blowing on shore, coming on over the great warm Pacific Ocean, laden with moisture, are the principal factor in moulding the mild, even climate of the coast—a climate particularly grateful to all forms of plant life in the verdure-clad region of Humboldt County.

Proximity to the ocean is the principal cause of our abundant rains and absence of severe cold, as well as absence of extreme high summer temperature. When the offshore air currents come in contact with the cooler land currents cloudiness or high fogs result even when we fail to get rain. The mean temperature of the ocean water along the North-California coast averages about 55 degrees F. While the mean average temperature at Eureka is 51 degrees F., a few miles back from the coast, particularly in the interior valleys, the climate is markedly different. There the temperature is higher, there is much more sunshine and the weather is usually delightfully pleasant and enjoyable.

The nights are always cool, comfortable and conducive to unbroken, refreshing sleep. A warm covering is always desirable at night.

Those unacquainted with the weather of Humboldt should understand that the approach of winter is never heralded by fear; it is welcomed with feelings of joy. Summer wanes gradually, sometimes lingering like the Indian summers of the East until the halcyon days of October or even until the soft browns of November tell that cooler nights and rains are near. Possibly then a gentle wind springs from the northeast, rushing toward a climatic disturbance in the northwestern



part of the Pacific, possibly from off British Columbia. Soon a gentle shower begins, sometimes more like a mist than rain—sometimes a driving storm, driven by a steady gale, but without thunder and cyclonic violence. Then, after a day or two of gentle rains the sun peeps forth from cirrus clouds, the air becomes clear, the foothills and mountains come into view through the lens of clarified air, the birds sing, the flowers bloom, and often the most charming weeks of all the year follow the benign winter rains that mark the short days.

HEALTH. Nowhere else in America, in fact, in all the world, are climatic conditions more conducive to the maintenance of vigorous health than in Humboldt County. The climate is decidedly tonic to most constitutions. The ozonic atmospheric conditions steady and strengthen the nervous system, build up the digestive functions, and promote tranquil mental condition.

Certain classes of nervous invalids, those affected with nervous indigestion, with its accompanying nervous anæmia, as well as sufferers from heat prostrations, recover within a few days after settling in the coast region of Humboldt County.

The following testimonial is taken from many cases that can be found, and bear authentic witness to the beneficial effects of our Northern Coast climate.

Chas. Willis Ward,
2301 C Street, Eureka.

Messrs. Ward-Perkins-Gill Co.

Gentlemen:—Replying to your inquiry as to the reason for my making my permanent home in Humboldt County.

In the summer of 1907 I was taken to one of the celebrated physicians of New York for consultation concerning the condition of my health. I was told I was suffering from tired nerves, an ailment common among New York business men who carry a constant load of heavy responsibilities. I was directed to close my New York office, throw off business cares and live a life in the open, close to Nature. I spent six years camping in Northern Michigan in summer, and in winter camping in Mississippi, Louisiana, and yachting cruises and exploring tours in the mild and sunshiny climate of Florida. While at times I recovered to some extent there was always some local ailment that nullified the beneficial effects derived from the mild winter climate; at one time, Dengue Grippe and other times malarial attacks.

Two years ago I was summoned to Eureka to contest important legal proceedings, affecting timbered lands in which I was interested. I arose from a sick bed when I left Louisiana and went into a sick bed on my arrival in Eureka. However, within ten days after my arrival I had a strong desire to go to work. In another ten days I was hard at it, working in an outdoor garden, and I was rapidly recovering my full-time strength and energy. In January last (1915) I made a business trip to New Orleans. While there I was attacked by Dengue Grippe, and my return to Eureka was delayed some two months, and I returned somewhat reduced in strength. However, within four days after my return, my strength began to improve, and now, within four weeks after I arrived here, I am again hard at work, my strength being completely restored.

I have become so profoundly impressed with the beneficial effects which I am constantly deriving from Humboldt climate that I have decided to reside here permanently, and have made considerable investments in Eureka and elsewhere in Humboldt County, and also established the Ward-Perkins-Gill Co., Inc., and the Cottage Garden Nurseries, Inc., for the purpose of giving myself an opportunity of working my surplus energy.

Sincerely yours,

CHAS. WILLIS WARD.



AMONG THE REDWOODS ON EEL RIVER.

HUMBOLDT

What she is and what she has to offer the Homeseeker and Investor.

area is 3,634 square miles or 2,325,760 acres.

population is 38,000.

is situated in the northwest portion of California and the Pacific Ocean washes its entire western boundary.

the length of Humboldt County is approximately 100 miles.

its extreme width is 45 miles.

its sea coast and bay water front is 150 miles in extent.

is connected with San Francisco by the Northwestern Pacific Railroad which traverses the great San Rosa Valley, one of the richest and most beautiful valleys in California, and from the head of Santa Rosa Valley northward to Trinidad the scenery along the railroad line is surpassed by any other section in America.

HUMBOLDT BAY HARBOR will accommodate ocean-going ships of thirty feet draft.

Lines of ocean-going steamships connect it with **San Francisco, San Diego, Los Angeles, Marshfield, Oregon, and Portland, Oregon**, affording minimum passenger and ocean freight rates to these various points.

has 800 linear miles of the finest **salmon, steelhead and mountain** streams in the world.

IT HAS THE OLDEST AND GRANDEST FORESTS IN ALL THE WORLD.

Nearly a million acres of virgin standing timber, which will unquestionably produce seventy-five billion feet of manufactured lumber, the largest body of timber now remaining on the face of the globe.

IT HAS 200,000 ACRES of the richest dairy lands in the Western Hemisphere, one-half of which are as yet unoccupied.

PASTURE LANDS.

has 600,000 acres of well-watered rolling pasture lands which furnish stock feed the year round upon which there is growing forty varieties of natural feed grasses and clovers.

IT HAS 200,000 ACRES OF SPLENDID FRUIT LANDS.

IT HAS 100,000 ACRES OF SPLENDID TRUCK GARDENING LANDS.

SMALL FRUITS.

Humboldt produces the finest strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, blueberries, gooseberries, currants and other small fruits in the greatest abundance and of the finest quality.

ORCHARD FRUITS.

Humboldt produces as fine (even finer) apples, cherries, plums, pears, peaches, prunes and English walnuts as can be grown in any other section in America.

Humboldt grows the **English walnut** to perfection and has been growing it thirty years.

GRAINS.

Humboldt produces wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, beans and other grains unsurpassed in quality and yield.



VIEWS ALONG EEL RIVER ON THE NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD SCENIC ROUTE.

CLOVER AND ALFALFA.

No section on the American continent can produce heavier crops of clover of the finest quality than Humboldt County, California. In the superior valleys on the rich bottom lands alfalfa is decidedly at home and can be grown to perfection, yielding immense crops.

WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY YOU CAN GROW AND RIPEN SUCCESSFULLY oranges, lemons, grapefruit, peaches, plums, prunes, apricots, figs, nectarines, apples, cherries, grapes, quinces, Japanese medlars, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, loganberries, phenomenal berries, currants, blackberries, English walnuts and filberts.

IN NO OTHER EQUAL AREA CAN SUCH A VARIED LIST OF HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS BE SUCCESSFULLY GROWN AS IN HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

HUMBOLDT HAS THE MOST EQUABLE CLIMATE ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT. Humboldt climate is strictly a tonic climate. It conduces to increased energy. It strengthens the nerve system. It restores the exhausted business worker from the crowded cities to sturdy health and complete recovery of nerve vitality.

HUMBOLDT HAS NO MOSQUITOES, NO MALARIA AND NO DEVITALIZING MALARIAL FEVERS. YOU WILL NEVER WASTE YOUR ENERGY IN HUMBOLDT.

Humboldt has no withering blizzards or destroying avalanches of snow.

You can work your land the year round in Humboldt.

Your cattle can graze every day in the year in Humboldt.

You can gather green vegetables from your garden all the year round in Humboldt.

You can gather strawberries every day from May 1st until Christmas in Humboldt.

You can make your fortune in Humboldt and live on the finest and most varied food supply in the whole world and enjoy the maximum of health, strength, energy and prosperity.

Humboldt does not have to give away her unparalleled rich productive lands. They are worth more than a mere gratuity to the homeseeker.

EVERY SQUARE ACRE OF HUMBOLDT CLIMATE covering the grand agricultural, horticultural and dairy lands is worth a whole estate in the Arctic regions of the North—trees, seed for planting, fencing and plowing thrown in gratis.

Humboldt has 150 miles of macadam and gravel roads.

Humboldt has 110 miles of State highways under construction, 44 miles of which are nearly completed. Over 50 miles of State highway



IN THE NALLOK VALLEY

branches are projected and will be built in the very near future. The assessed taxable value of Humboldt property is approximately \$35,000,000.

Humboldt has the largest lumber manufacturing plants in the world.

Humboldt has the largest concrete bridge in the world.

Humboldt has the finest camping grounds in America.

Humboldt has the finest fishing in the Western Hemisphere.

Humboldt has gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron ores, limestone, granite and other building stones in abundance.

Humboldt has the cheapest local lumber supply for building purposes. Finished lumber can be purchased at prices ranging from \$8.00 to \$25.00 per thousand feet.

Humboldt has growing within its borders 15 varieties of timber, suitable for building purposes, enough to furnish a lavish supply for generations to come.

Redwood.

Spruce.

Douglas Fir, called Oregon Pine.

White Pine.

Sugar Pine.

Yellow Pine.

Western White or Bull Pine.

Incense Cedar.

Western Hemlock.

White or Silver Fir.

California Bay, called Pepperwood and Laurel.

Madroña, called California Mahogany.

White Oak.

Tan Bark Oak.

Live Oak.

Maple.

WHAT HAS BEEN THE MATTER WITH HUMBOLDT HERETOFORE?

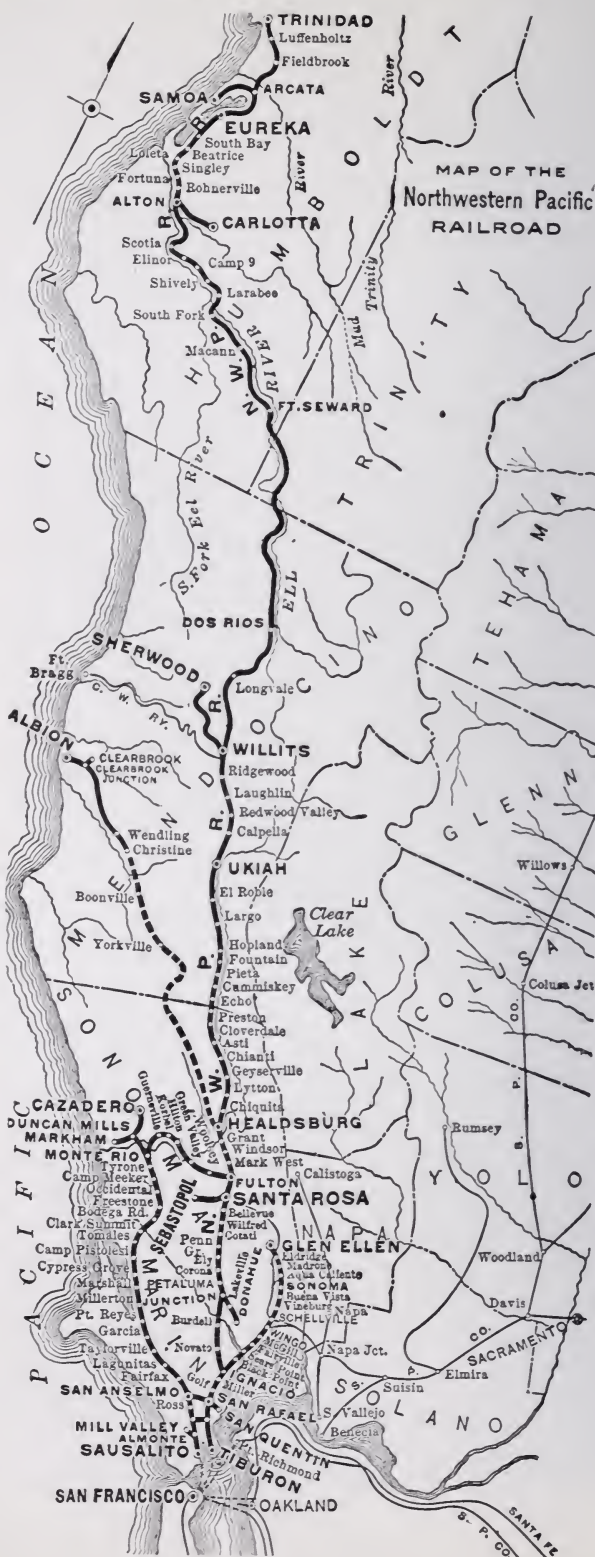
UNTIL MAY 20, 1915, HUMBOLDT HAS HAD NO RAILROAD CONNECTION WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

That defect was cured by the opening of **regular traffic** on the **Northwestern Pacific Railroad**.

Humboldters have been so busy building up their own splendid properties, so satisfied with their unparalleled prosperity, so content with their splendid comforts that they have not taken the trouble to let the rest of the world know of the great advantages they possessed and enjoyed.

This latter defect is the reason for the compilation of this booklet, which will be distributed far and wide, its mission being to let the world know **WHERE AND WHAT HUMBOLDT IS**.

MAP OF THE NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.



HOW TO GET TO HUMBOLDT BY RAILROAD

The Northwest Pacific Scenic Route

The tourist coming to the Pacific Coast naturally wishes to see its most striking natural features, and among the most attractive features of western travel may be reckoned the magnificent scenic route of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad from Sausalito to Eureka, the metropolis of Humboldt County. Leading northwards from Sausalito, through the beautiful Santa Rosa Valley, home of the California fruit culturist, the route passes through one of the richest and most prosperous sections of the Golden State. Passing Santa Rosa, famed as the home of Luther Burbank, miles of fruitful vineyards and vigorous orchards, of plums, pears, peaches, prunes, apricots and cherries line the way on either side. Broad expanses of hop fields appear farther on, and then great stretches of natural park-like pastures, beautified by broad spreading live-oaks. On either side, rugged mountain ranges break the distant horizon, and as the route rises out of the head of the Santa Rosa Valley the rugged mountains come closer, and the scene changes to forest lands broken by broad stretches of highland pastures upon which great herds of sheep and cattle graze. As the train passes over the high point of the Eel River divide, the great Pacific is seen in the distance shimmering in the golden sunlight.

As the descent along the upper Eel River Valley begins the mountain scenery becomes more and more entrancing. No mountain scenery in the foothills of the Alps in Switzerland is more beautiful than the views that greet the traveler's eyes along upper Eel River. Occasionally deer are seen near the track, contentedly feeding along the sun-kissed slopes of pasture land. Soon the track, leading along the river's margin, plunges through groups of great trees, group after group until a solid forest is reached.

At first the traveler does not sense the size of these forest giants. It suddenly his eye catches some object of comparison, a man or horse or an automobile near some great trunk, and he begins to realize that he is passing through the great redwood forests of Humboldt and as he looks closer and longer the trees grow larger and he is filled with wonderment and admiration. Down the great Eel River Valley, through broad stretches of verdant pastures, spotted with herds of sleek Jerseys and Guernseys, for this is the great dairy region of Humboldt, the train slides, until finally it plunges through the Lolita tunnel and breaks out again to the shores of Humboldt Bay and soon lands in Eureka.

A journey into Humboldt County is a trip into a grand exposition of natural wonders—magnificent, kingly forests, clear crystal mountain streams dashing over rugged rocks and through shaded forest glens—and everywhere the great giant redwoods, and with it all there is hunting and fishing, mountain climbing and camping, saddle trips without end, and canoe trips down the crystal streams; good health and good cheer in the most delightful summer climate in the world.

No one who visits the Pacific Coast should fail to see the wonders of Humboldt. A trip through its magnificent forests, a month spent in this invigorating tonic climate will never be forgotten, nor ever begrudged.

It will leave an everlasting impression of pleasure and satisfaction and the knowledge gained thereby will serve to broaden the traveler's mind and bring him to better appreciate the real magnificence of our grand American continent.



STATIONS ON THE NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Upper—Petaluma. Center—Highland. Lower—San Anselmo.

HOW TO GET TO HUMBOLDT BY RAILROAD

The struggle to connect Humboldt Bay points with San Francisco has continued so long that the original promoters are long since gone and forgotten, but the opening of Humboldt County to rail connection is now an accomplished fact, and a new and exceedingly rich empire in California is now freely accessible to the outside world.

The Northwestern Pacific line is said to be one of the most costly railway lines of equal length in America, costing nearly \$130,000 per mile to build. It is claimed that no other stretch of single track railroad in the United States has ever been built at such tremendous outlay, and it required five years to complete the last hundred miles of the connecting link.

The vast undeveloped resources still remaining in Humboldt County, in farms and pastures, orchard lands, mines and timber lands, which afford such a varied list of attractive opportunities for individual advancement, will soon bring about a rapid increase in population and wealth.

The climatic conditions are so favorable and the scenery so widely beautiful and attractive that nearly all persons will be irresistibly attracted to the many beauty spots of Humboldt County, regardless of what their particular inclination and tastes may be.

SCHEDULE OF TRAINS

BETWEEN

SAN FRANCISCO AND HUMBOLDT COUNTY POINTS

In Effect July 1, 1915

	Daily	Distance from San Francisco		Daily	
	<i>A.M.</i> <i>Lv.</i>			<i>P.M.</i> <i>Ar.</i>	
.....	7:15	.....	..... San Francisco.....	8:05	.....
.....	5:20	216.6	..... Fort Seward.....	9:50	.....
.....	6:10	237.3	..... South Fork.....	9:00	.....
.....	6:30	245.6	..... Shively.....	8:40	.....
.....	6:58	255.6	..... Scotia.....*	8:12	.....
.....	7:27	266.1	..... Fortuna.....	7:43	.....
Daily	7:33	268.7	..... Fernbridge.....	7:37	Daily
<i>A.M.</i> <i>Lv.</i>	8:10	284.1	<i>Ar.</i> Eureka..... <i>Lv.</i>	7:00	<i>P.M.</i> <i>Ar.</i>
8:10	8:20	.....	<i>Lv.</i> Eureka..... <i>Ar.</i>	6:50	7:30
8:35	8:45	292.5	..... Arcata.....	6:25	7:05
9:30	<i>P.M.</i> <i>Ar.</i>	302.3	..... Trinidad.....	<i>A.M.</i> <i>Lv.</i>	5:25
<i>A.M.</i> <i>Ar.</i>				<i>P.M.</i>	<i>Lv.</i>



WARD-PERKINS-GILL CO. INC.

Offices, 214 E STREET, EUREKA.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

Ward-Perkins-Gill Co. make a specialty of Humboldt County ranch, timber and mining properties. They can supply you with

SMALL DAIRY RANCHES, 15 to 25 acres, at \$2,500 to \$12,500.

SMALL FRUIT RANCHES, at \$1,500 to \$3,500.

CHICKEN RANCHES, at \$2,000 to \$5,500.

SMALL UPLAND RANCHES, at \$3,500 to \$10,000.

STOCK RANGES, at \$30,000 and upwards.

LARGE DAIRY RANCHES, at \$5,000 and upwards.

UPLAND FRUIT LANDS, \$25.00 per acre and upwards.

COMBINATION FRUIT AND DAIRY RANCHES, \$3,500 and upwards.

TIMBERED TRACTS, at \$16,000 to \$500,000 and upwards.

EUREKA CITY PROPERTY.

RESIDENCE LOTS, at \$150 and upwards.

RESIDENCE BLOCKS, at \$4,000 to \$10,000.

BUSINESS BLOCKS, at \$15,000 to \$75,000.

RESIDENCES, MODERN, at \$7,500 to \$15,000.

BUNGALOWS, MODERN, at \$2,500 to \$5,000.

SITES FOR BUNGALOWS AT THE FORTUNA POOL

A commodious tract splendidly situated on the Eel River Bank at the Fortuna Pool, is being divided into lots suitable for Fishing Bungalows. Some handsome bungalows are already under construction and as the lots will be sold under conditions insuring a very desirable neighborhood, an ideal Sportsman's village will be the result.

IF INTERESTED, WRITE FOR FULL LIST OF
SPECIAL OFFERS.

HOW TO GET TO HUMBOLDT BY SEA



NORTH PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

VIA NORTH PACIFIC S. S. COMPANY'S LARGE FAST
STEAMSHIPS

F. A. KILBURN AND SANTA CLARA
1600 TONS EACH

Fare \$8.00 San Francisco
to Eureka
ROUND-TRIP TICKETS SAN FRANCISCO TO
EUREKA AND RETURN, GOOD
FOR THREE MONTHS . . . **\$14.00**

All Meals and State-room Berths Included

ONE OF THE MOST PLEASANT SUMMER OCEAN TRIPS
ALONG THE PACIFIC COAST, TAKES EIGHTEEN HOURS

SCHEDULE—Steamers leaving San Francisco, Pier 17, for Eureka
at 10 a. m. on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th and 30th of each
month. Returning, leave Eureka every five days.

TICKET OFFICES

Eureka: 214 E Street
C. E. GILL, Agent

San Francisco: 654 Market Street



COUSSINS POWER BOAT FLEET. HUMBOLDT BAY.

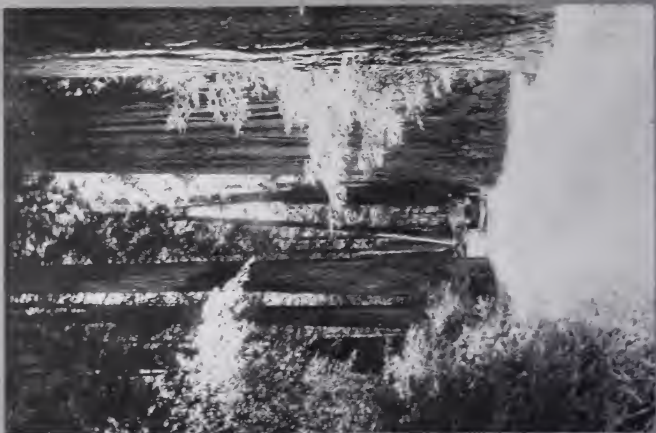
HOW TO GET TO HUMBOLDT BY AUTOMOBILE.

There are three routes into Humboldt County available to the automobile tourist, namely: From San Francisco via the magnificent Santa Rosa Valley and Russian River Pass to the head of the south fork of the Eel River, thence down the Eel River Valley to Fernbridge, some ten miles above its mouth, thence along the coast to Eureka. The start is made at Sausalito on the north side of the bay, reached by a commodious ferry system, thence northward via San Rafael to Santa Rosa, the center of the great fruit industry of Santa Rosa Valley, and the far-famed home of Luther Burbank. Thence still northward, via Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and Ukiah to Willits, crossing the divide between the Russian River watersheds and that of Eel River into the head of the valley of the south fork of Eel River.

Thence following the Eel River Valley in a general way, via Latonville, Cummings, Garberville, Philipsville, then dropping down into the main Eel River Valley to South Fork, plunging at once into the world-famous giant redwoods of the Eel River Basin. Crossing the river and down the north bank, the route leads on through the most magnificent mountain, forest and river scenery, via Shively and Elinor, to Scotia, where is located the mammoth manufacturing plant of the Scotia Lumber Company, one of the largest timber manufacturing plants in the world. From Scotia the route continues through the lower Eel River Valley, through one of the richest and most prosperous dairy sections known on the globe, to Fernbridge, the site of the famous Greig's pool, known far and wide for its peerless steel-head and salmon fishing. From Fernbridge the route leads over the divide between the Eel River and Elk River basins and continues down the coast along the easterly shores of Humboldt Bay to Eureka.

From the moment the automobile tourist leaves Sausalito, his way leads through continuous and ever-recurring vistas of the most enchanting scenery. A veritable Garden of Eden is the Santa Rosa and Russian River valleys—great stretches of magnificent vineyards laden with luscious fruit, vast orchards of prunes, plums, pears, peaches, cherries and apricots line the highway. As the head of the valley is approached, beautiful stretches of natural pastures, entrancingly decked with broad-spreading live-oaks, under which sleek cows rest, shaded from the noonday sun, in peace and contentment. Now and again, great stretches of rippling fields break into view, and in the distance on either side, a fit framing for the beautiful panorama, rugged mountain ranges clothed in the rich dark greens of virgin forests, and the brighter greens and seared browns of verdant pastures, all tinged with the golden and roseate lights of California's peerless sunshine.

As the route rises out of the Eel River Valley and mounts the Eel River side, the scene changes to more rugged mountains, more continuous forests, and highland pastures, where sheep and cattle graze in great flocks and herds the year round. And the broad, placid bosom of the endless Pacific, seen in the distance, adds further enchantment to the constantly changing scenes. At Garberville the descent into the Eel River basin begins, and soon the way plunges into the renowned redwood forests of Humboldt. From now on, the traveler's way passes through



AUTOMOBILE ROADS THROUGH THE REDWOODS OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

a veritable wonderland of river and forest. Words cannot paint an adequate picture of these thousands-of-years-old forest mammoths. They must be seen to be appreciated, to be understood.

The tourist who reaches Eureka will naturally continue onwards, up the coast, over the wonderful Humboldt coast road—a road which in time is destined to become as celebrated as the famous Corniche Road built by the great Napoleon along the borders of the Mediterranean; for this Humboldt road is every bit as wonderful in all ways, and far exceeds the Corniche Highway with its munificence of unparalleled forests, the giant redwoods, known nowhere else in the world save along the Pacific Coast in California, and it is along this highway in Humboldt that they have reached their greatest and most massive development.

SECOND AUTO ROUTE, FROM MEDFORD, OREGON.

This route leads from Medford, Oregon, via Grant's Pass, and thence through the giant redwoods of Smith's River to Crescent City, from Crescent City through more redwood forests to Requa, thence crossing the great Klamath River and skirting the proposed National Redwood Park, down the valley of Prairie Creek, through the grandest redwood growths known, to Orick, near the mouth of Redwood Creek. From Orick, still on the magnificent coast road, the way leads through giant forests, skirting the crests of the coastal hills, along the margins of peaceful lagoons, and again along the rock-bound coast of Trinidad to Arcata and Eureka.

THE THIRD ROUTE.

Begins at Red Bluff on the Southern Pacific Railroad, one hundred miles north of San Francisco, within plain view of Mt. Shasta, the most beautiful snow peak on either of the American continents, fit rival of Japan's sacred Fujiyama; also in plain sight of the recently become terrible Mt. Lassen, the only very active volcano in the United States outside of Alaska. The route continues in a generally westerly direction through the wildest mountain scenery, through Trinity County, penetrating a virgin big game country, via Hay Fork on the Trinity River to Auto Rest on the main south fork of the Trinity to Kuntz on the county line and thence via Dinsmore, Bridgeville, Strong's Station, Carlotta and Fortuna to Eureka.

On page 67 the reader will find descriptions of ten auto routes in Humboldt County, every one of which affords a panorama of the wildest and most interesting of that type of mountain scenery which gives to the lower Alps of Switzerland the peculiar charm that annually entices thousands of Americans far away from their homes, where they spend millions with lavish hands, which, if expended in searching out the unparalleled beauties of their own home country, their own Fatherland, as it may well be called, would assist in the speedy development and enhancement of the prosperity of that Fatherland and the building up and strengthening of their own **Home Country**.

Today the beauties of America's peerless Alpine scenery are neglected, unknown, unappreciated by its own citizens, those who could best benefit by its exploration, study and enjoyment. But this will not always remain so; the coming generation and those soon to follow will search out its hidden and now unknown beauties and the tide of American travel will turn towards the Golden Shores of the Pacific, and it will in the near future be more to the credit of the American of leisure when he can rightly claim as much knowledge of his own peerless land as he now boasts of knowing the beauties of foreign countries.



MOONLIGHT CAMPS AT AH PAH RANCH.

PROPOSED NATIONAL REDWOOD PARK

For a number of years a movement has been on foot to set aside a substantial tract of the giant redwood forests of Northern California as a permanent **National Redwood Park**. This movement was inaugurated by Gifford Pinchot, late United States Forester, and Wm. Kent, of Kentdale, California, each of whom proposed to subscribe generously to a fund to be raised for the purchase of the necessary land. Others have also offered generous subscriptions and it now only lacks a decision as to the particular tracts to be purchased to insure the consummation of the plan.

PROPOSED 22,000-ACRE PURCHASE.

In 1914 Mr. Chas. W. Ward suggested the purchase of some 22,000 acres of the finest redwood lands bordering the great Klamath River on the south for a distance of seventeen miles from its mouth. This tract of land, largely owned by the Ward estate, had recently come into the market, through partition proceedings to divide that estate. There are several smaller holdings included in the boundaries of this proposed park, all of which can be purchased at reasonable prices.

INDIAN ALLOTMENT LAND INCLUDED.

Several thousand acres of Indian allotment lands are also included therein, and Mr. Ward suggests that these lands be sold by the Department of the Interior at a price which the Department may fix, and the proceeds to be deposited in a trust fund, the income of which to be paid annually to the various Indian wards interested therein. The sale of the Indian lands to be made for the purpose of carrying out and perfecting the National Redwood Park plan.

BILLIONS OF THE GRANDEST REDWOOD TIMBER.

This proposed National Park has standing within its borders nearly one and one-half billions of the finest grade of redwood, fir, spruce, hemlock and cedar, over eighty per cent of the timber being redwood. It is separated from the surrounding timbered lands on the south by the Great Divide, which separates the basins of Prairie Creek and Ah Pah Creek from the lower Klamath watershed. Its northern boundary is the great Klamath River. The surface slopes in a generally northerly direction to the Klamath, and this watershed is noted for continuous nightly fogs during the entire year, a condition which insures the preservation of the forest after the surrounding timber has been cut away. The slope is divided into a series of rolling ridges, valleys and benches by several important creeks, tributaries of the Klamath.

VERITABLE GIANT TREES.

Almost the entire surface is heavily timbered. Upon some portions the redwoods are veritable giants, six to twenty-two feet or more in diameter, and 250 to 350 and more feet in height. On other portions, younger forest growth prevails, the redwoods being four to six feet in diameter, heavily interspersed with red and yellow fir, incense cedar and hemlock.



CAMPING IN THE REDWOODS IN THE PROPOSED NATIONAL
REDWOOD PARK.

A HALF MILLION FEET OF TIMBER IN A SINGLE GROUP.

Enormous groups of redwood, a half million feet of lumber in the group, are found on several portions of the tract; at some points a million feet of standing redwood upon a single acre of ground may be seen.

Experts who have examined the tract pronounce it ideal for a National Park.

PLAN FOR POPULAR FUND.

The plan to secure its consecration to that purpose is to purchase the tract with a fund raised by popular subscription and donate it to the Government as a

NATIONAL MONUMENT.

One of the promoters of this plan, Mr. Chas. W. Ward, working in conjunction with Mr. E. A. McIlhenny of Avery Island, La., has been pre-eminently successful in securing donations of lands for national wild life refuges—which lands were paid for by private subscription. Mrs. Russell Sage and the Rockefeller Foundation being among the largest contributors.

The gentlemen interested in promoting this plan feel assured that as soon as the purchase of the various ownerships can be arranged at reasonable market prices, the amount needed for the purchase will be speedily provided for.

The importance of this proposed Redwood Park to Humboldt and Del Norte counties, the State of California and to the whole of North America, even to the whole world, can scarcely be estimated. Within comparatively a few generations the giant redwood forests of California will be a thing of the past; the woodsman's ax and the ravenous saw-mills will have swept them away, even as the great pine and hardwood forests of Michigan and Wisconsin have been wiped out of existence.

A billion or more feet of these giant forests preserved and protected for all time from destruction will form a priceless heritage for future generations—one of the greatest attractions California will then have, for it will bring pilgrims from all over the world. It will not be many generations before all the virgin forests on the North American continent, save those protected in National and other Forests Reserves will be wiped out of existence. The several excellent views shown in this booklet, which were taken within this proposed park, will enable the reader to form a slight idea of its magnificence and grandeur.

AUTO TOURS AND CAMPING PLACES.

This park will afford numberless camping places among the redwoods, a system of roads laid out with due regard to supervision of the forest area will afford the grandest auto tours in all the world, and its eighteen miles of waterfront on the great Klamath River will be a boon to the canoe enthusiast, and miles upon miles of horseback trails can be built at slight expense. All these improvements will tend to the preservation of the forest from fire damage.

Reader, if you are interested in preserving some of the unique, grand, national beauties of your great country, root for the National Redwood Forest Park of Northern California.



ON THE LINE OF THE NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC SCENIC ROUTE.
Upper—Greig's Tavern and Fernbridge Station. Center—Eel River.
Lower—Eel River Bridge.

WHAT YOU CAN DO IN HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Humboldt County is a paradise for sportsmen, and its pleasures are now open to all who wish to go. The trying overland trip by stage has resolved itself into the far more pleasant trip by rail through a beautiful and varied landscape.

All that has been wanting for many years past to make Humboldt County a popular place of resort is a railroad, and this is now a reality in the newly completed Northwestern Pacific line from San Francisco to Trinidad.

Certainly exceptional are the opportunities that Humboldt County presents to the sportsman and angler, both as to the varieties of sport and the abundance of game and fish. It is the largest of the northern counties of the State, and within its boundaries can be found an infinite variety of magnificent scenery, beautiful surroundings, natural haunts for the outings of true sportsmen.

There are rock-ribbed hills, dense forests, wind-swept mountain plains, ferns and glades, and in the winter months snow-covered reaches. There are also countless gentle slopes, fertile bottom lands, creeks, dashing waterfalls and smoothly gliding rivers, veritable delights for the canoe enthusiast.

All this varied country teems with the noblest specimens of life that the hunter and angler pursue. There are in Humboldt County opportunities second to none on the Pacific Coast for the sportsman with rifle who looks for big game, such as mountain and timber deer; including several species of bear—brown, cinnamon and black—with a few pioneer grizzlies. Besides these, the smaller fur animals abound in the remoter districts, as also do panthers, lynxes and others of the cat family. The rivers and creeks afford the angler as fine sport as can be found anywhere in the world—the steelhead, the rainbow trout, and the salmon are all to be found in the spring-fed mountain streams.

One of the most pleasant features of this paradise of the hunter is the fact that sport with rod and gun may be had with the very minimum of hardship and inconvenience. Good roads and easy saddle trails reach within a short distance of all the principal streams and hunting grounds, and there are most excellent camping grounds conveniently situated. Right along the main thoroughfares of the county game may be frequently seen, and one may leave the traveled highway nearly anywhere and catch a fine mess of fish. There are, of course, ranches and ranges where hunting and fishing are not permitted, but there is plenty of territory, including much government land, where there are no restrictions, and there is room for all who come.

Most of the larger sheep and highland cattle ranches maintain large packs of trained hounds for the purpose of combating the depredations of mountain lions, bears, coyotes and wildcats upon their flocks.

It is perfectly feasible to arrange with the managers of these packs for a bear or panther hunt at the proper season of the year.



IN THE PROPOSED NATIONAL REDWOOD PARK.

TOM BAER'S RANCH ON REDWOOD CREEK.

At Tom Baer's Redwood Ranch a commodious hotel has been erected where all the comforts one may desire can be had. One of the finest packs of lion dogs in the country are maintained here. Mr. Fernall is one of the best pack trainers and most skillful bear and lion hunters on the Pacific Coast. Reliable saddle animals trained to the chase are kept, and a bear or lion hunt at the Baer Ranch should satisfy the most exacting Nimrod.

DR. OTTMAR'S RENOWNED BEAR DOGS.

Another noted bear chaser is Dr. F. H. Ottmar, the famous surgeon and genial plant lover of Eureka. Dr. Ottmar divides his spare moments between orchid culture and bear hunting. He holds an annual chase to which he invites his nearest and dearest friends and a few others, and many a bear bites the dust before the doctor's famous pack of lusty, long-winded bear hounds.

JERRY HORN—FAMOUS LION HUNTER.

If one wishes to penetrate beyond the bounds of civilization into the mountain fastness, yea into the very den of the grizzly, he has only to call up Jerry Horn on the telephone at Weitchpec. Jerry is a famous Indian hunter, bear and panther scout. No pack surpasses that of Jerry Horn. They are trained to the chase in the high mountains and benches of the Trinity Summits, where bear, panther, deer and other big game animals are comparatively undisturbed. Under Jerry Horn's guidance the sportsman will be introduced to the wildest and grandest mountain scenery in California and the chance of uncovering a rich ledge of gold in the Trinity gold field adds a zest to the chase elsewhere unknown.

THE AH PAH RANCH ON THE KLAMATH RIVER.

At C. W. Ward's Ah Pah Ranch, reached by horseback from Boises Ranch a few miles north from Orick, two competent Indian guides may be had, Henry McDonald and Charlie Frye. The Ah Pah Ranch can also be reached by motorboat from Requa at the mouth of the Klamath. Both routes are through the famous redwood forest that all California and every lover of forests in America wishes to see made into a National Redwood Park.

Guides McDonald and Frye can secure pack horses from the Stevens sheep ranch on Blue Creek and the wandering tourist with the lust of gold hunting in his veins will find a rich mineral region within reach through which he may roam to his heart's content. There are tales of lost bonanzas too, which will enliven the night watches of his bivouac camps and send him to his couch to dream of fabulous finds in Nature's treasure-house and should his quest prove unsuccessful his wanderings need not be counted as lost effort, as the grand scenery which will be constantly before him will prove ample compensation for all his exertions. At Ah Pah Ranch he will secure the grandest salmon known on the Pacific Coast for his daily bill of fare, and but a short distance up Blue Creek he will find a bounteous supply of melons, cucumbers, sweet corn, tomatoes, and new potatoes in season, of the finest quality, to say nothing of a bountiful supply of fresh eggs and strawberries, plums, apples and pears.



IN THE PROPOSED NATIONAL REDWOOD PARK.

SMALL GAME.

In many of the coastal and interior valleys and along the tableland pastures the California quail is exceedingly abundant. The Mattole valley affords the finest quail shooting on the Pacific Coast. Many of the ranchers protect the quail at all seasons, consequently the shooting on lands open to hunting is much finer than if the whole country was open ground.

Grouse, squirrels and jackrabbits are plentiful in many locations, affording fine sport.

In season, wild ducks, geese, brant, snipe, plover and other water birds are exceedingly plentiful on the low lands skirting the bays, lagoons and rivers.

BIG LAGOON AND STONE LAGOON.

Big Lagoon and Stone Lagoon are famous for their fine catches of steelhead and cut-throat trout, as well as for their fine bags of duck and snipe and for their romantic scenery. At Big Lagoon Inn and Stone Lagoon Hotel boats can be secured and the usual sportsman's accommodations may be found.

ORICK INN.

At Orick, on the auto coast route to Oregon, there is an abundance of quail, bear and deer. Orick is reached from Trinidad by McConahay's Crescent City Auto Express, leaving Trinidad daily. Walter Devlin, the proprietor of the Orick Inn, will furnish guides, horses, camping outfits and provisions.

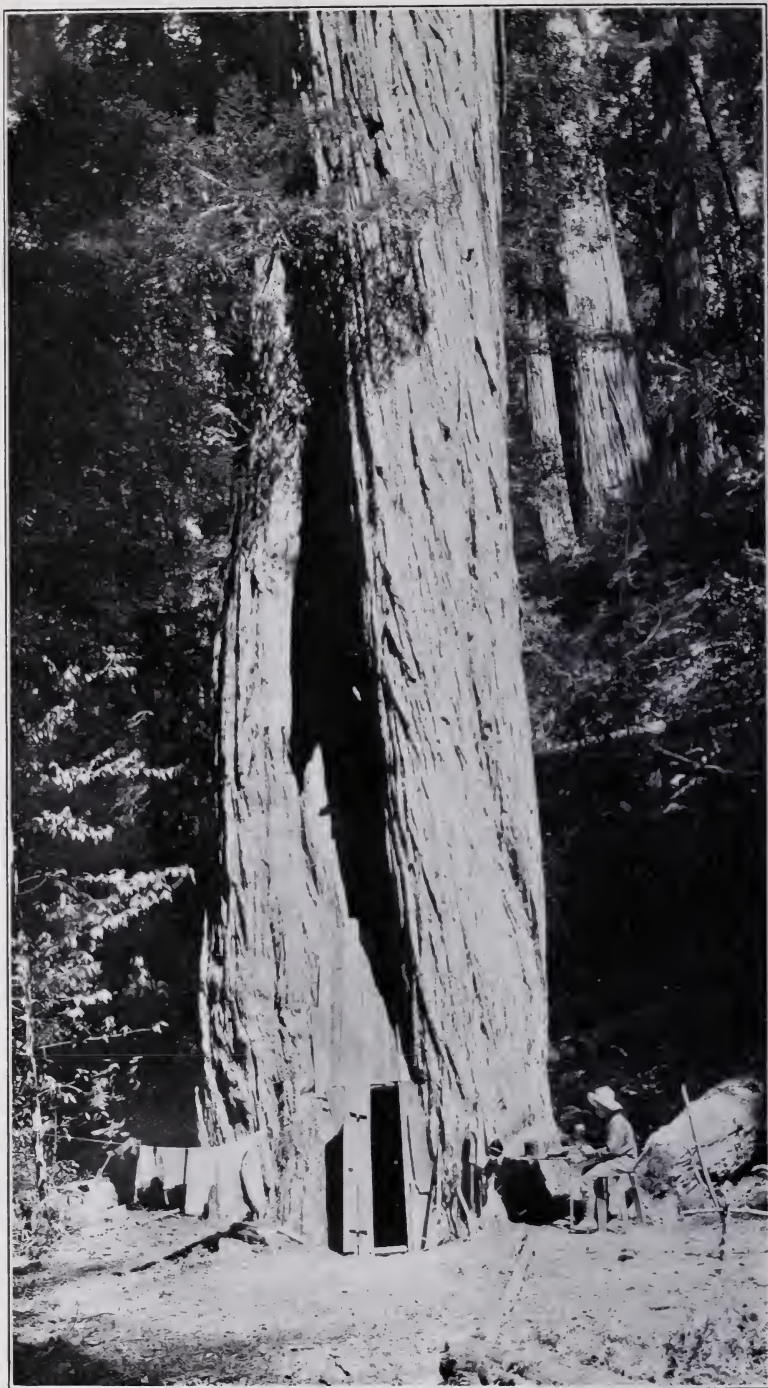
THE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS ARE SUPERB.

Through all the country it would be difficult to find a single section of land which would not yield a bounteous share of pleasure for the sportsman, either in fish or game, or both. And with this sport there is also to be had the invigorating, healthful effect of a perfect climate, and such magnificent scenery as to make the trip worth while for that alone.

THE FINEST CAMPING GROUND IN AMERICA.

He who has never camped out in Humboldt amid all its grandeur of forest, mountain and river scenery, in its peerless summer climate, has never really camped out at all—he has only played at camping.

From one part of the county to the other, along its wind-kissed western coast, down its unlimited stretch of mountain streams laden with the finest, most sporty fish in all the world, along the shores of its broad coastal lagoons, whose bosoms teem with myriads of water fowl in endless variety, deep in the gloom of its grand forests, high up on its rich pasture table-lands, and still higher up on its Alpine summits the camper will find endless spots to pitch his tent in comfort and security. Nature has been very kind to Humboldt, and chief among her lavish array of kindnesses is the grand opportunities for unalloyed enjoyment afforded humanity in her endless array of the finest camping sites on earth.



AN ABORIGINE'S STUMP HOUSE IN THE PROPOSED NATIONAL
REDWOOD PARK.

"FROM THE DIARY OF A MICHIGANDER"

About ten years ago, with my son David, I entered, at Requa, one of the great canoes dug out of a single redwood log, so well known among the Indian inhabitants of the Klamath. Cooper Maston, one of those physical giants, Scotch Indian hybrids that one meets now and then among the Indian tribes of Northern California, was the helm. His cousin, Jack Maston, not quite such a giant but in every respect the full equal in woodcraft, agility, strength and endurance, wielded the oar. Bob Johnson, the only white man who knew every foot of the lower Klamath, was guide, counsellor and adviser. Bob was a giant also—six feet, six feet one inch, and six feet two inches were the measures of these men, every one of whom could wrest his food from the forest wilds if thrown alone therein upon his own resources.

At Johnson's command "ready," the canoe shot away from the shore propelled by the steady thrusts of the long poling paddles and the upriver race began. Steadily, with scarce an intermission, the canoe sped ever onwards and upwards against the swift current through hurtling, curling rapids. On either river bank the giant Redwoods lined the water's edge, stretching away upwards to the highest peaks and along the slopes of picturesque valleys, through which dashed limpid ice-cold mountain streams—a giant somber forest known nowhere else save in upper California.

Now and then timid deer peered at us from under the shadows of the forest mammoths; a half-grown cub bear paused in his search for seals, sat upon his haunches gazing curiously at us till taken with sudden fright he dashed away through the gloom of the great forest darkness.

A high fog overlaying the landscape faded away as we ascended the river until at noonday the great, bare crest of Red Mountain broke through the mists bathed with the glorious California sunshine.

At noon we paused for lunch under a giant Pepperwood near the mouth of Tur Wur Creek. Cooper brewed a fragrant pot of coffee and we ate as only outdoor friends can eat.

Then onwards again, through the grandest river and mountain scenery, scenery that beggars all description, till the crest of the great divide opposite the mouth of Blue creek rose to view, in the gathering twilight, its summit glowing in the golden and roseate tints of the setting sun.

On the crest of the bluff which divides Ah Pah creek from the Klamath we found an Indian orchard where apples, pears, plums and peaches bore the limbs to the very earth with their loads of fruit. The plums were already ripening and the ever present bruin had already gotten in his work. Great claw marks marred the trunks of the trees and the topmost branches were torn and broken. Our tents were pitched, supper disposed of and we were soon sleeping the sweet sleep of the outdoor wanderer. At daylight the next morn Jack halloosed "Coffee on the fire." Out we rustled, a quick breakfast and we were off for Blue Creek. David toted his "Parker" with Cooper as guide, who told him of the great blue slide where clouds of Band Tail pigeons came daily to feed on the elderberries. Bob and myself jointed our rods and



ruck out for the great deep rainbow-pools up the creek. Jack patted his rifle affectionately and sprang away with giant strides up the steep hill to the crest of the great divide.

At the first pool the fun broke loose. My first cast uncovered a six-pound steelhead who came short. Repeated casts with changing flies brought no better results. "Try your abalone spinner," said Bob. The change was made. At the first cast Mr. Steelhead struck home. An avalanche struck the pool, or an earthquake, or a cyclone, I was unable to tell which. In a jiffy I was following Mr. Steelhead on the run down the ripples below the pool. It would take a whole book to describe the fantastic evolutions of that fish. Several times I thought I heard such words as "Damm," "Hully Gee," "Shiver my timbers," and like voice expressions, all rendered in emphatic fish volapuk. Which one of us gave up first I don't remember, but in about a half hour or half day, I can not swear which, Mr. Fish and I laid down side by side on a gravel bar. It was mean, I admit, but both the dropper and hand fly were firmly embedded in Mr. Steelhead's sides, and I had a foul hold on his tail, and was lustily shouting "Whoa, January," while Bob was rolling over a boulder to regain his composure. "Well, I got him anyhow," I shouted. "You mean he got you," replied Bob laconically. Just then David's gun pealed forth both barrels and a blue cloud of Bandtail came creeping down the valley. Up and at it again. Fine sport, did you say? 'twas a fisherman's heaven. Steelhead, Cut Throat and Rainbows, voice, fat specimens from ice cold blue crystal waters, fought, cussed and smashed leaders and hooks. Some were a foot, some nearly two feet in length, every one a trained athlete—who knew all the tricks as yet unlearned by would-be angling experts. In two hours our creels were filled to bursting, our arms ached and we started on our return camp. David had been busy. At his belt hung an ample supply of muntails and Valley Quail, seasoned with a pair of Western Ruffed Grouse. David had routed out a bear cub. David skinned out one way, the bear the other—perhaps the cub is running yet. As we rounded the river bend Jack's rifle spoke out sharp and clear from the crest of the great divide and its echoes rolled far down the forest canyons. "He's got a spikehorn," said Cooper. "How do you know?" queried David. "Spikehorn's fat now, old buck's tough, does with fawns, Spikehorn's good meat," replied Cooper.

As the sun rolled behind the western rim of the giant Redwood forest, we mounted the bluff to our camp. Jack soon trotted in with Spikehorn saddles slung over his shoulder. The odor of fragrant venison cooking over a fire of dry incense cedar, the aroma of outdoor-made coffee wafted through the crystal atmosphere and the satisfied grunts of white man and Indian alike broke the oppressing stillness of the primeval forest. Another sleep, broken at midnight by the unearthly scream of mountain lion and the occasional hoot of the great horned owl, and then up and away again, over the great knolls of the Stevens Sheep Ranch, drinking in the invigorating mountain air, standing spellbound before the great forest panorama that stretched down the great Klamath valley, ridge upon ridge, peak upon peak, and clothed with those grand timber forest giants. A whole week of this, unalloyed by a single care or painful thought.

This was Camping in Humboldt.



STEEL-HEAD FISHING ON BLUE CREEK.

THE GREATEST FISHING IN ALL AMERICA.

In Humboldt County the angler will find 800 miles of the finest and purest trout streams in the world, in which the fishing is incomparable—Eel River with its numerous branches, Bear River, the Mattole, Van Duzen, Dobbys Creek, Mad River, Lawrence Creek, Freshwater, Maple Creek, Redwood Creek, Prairie Creek, Trinity River, Willow Creek, with their numerous branches, swift rapids, waterfalls and deep pools; Big Lagoon, Stone Lagoon, and countless other streams of various sizes afford a tempting variety of fishes, and some of the grandest catches one could wish for.

The King Salmon, Silversides and Steelhead Salmon are found in great profusion in many of the larger streams, and often rise to the right kind of fly, but it is so easy to snare them with various patterns of spinners and trolling spoons that average Humboldt anglers are apt to neglect the more sportsmanlike fly, consequently little is known of salmon fly fishing on this coast.

In Eel River the most important of Humboldt streams, Steelhead salmon fishing has become renowned throughout the world. The incomparable Steelhead, gamest fish of the American continent, is the fish of excellence for lovers of fly fishing. Not even the glorious Tarpon of the Florida Coast, nor the far-famed Tuna of Santa Catalina, afford the angler more excitement and true enjoyment than California's famous steelhead.

A born fighter, an accomplished piscatorial acrobat, the Steelhead contests every inch of line when hooked, and more often breaks the line and shakes free from the hated hook than he allows himself to be brought to the net.

Greig's Tavern, at the famous Greig Pool, Fernbridge Station, Northwestern Pacific Railroad, is the angler's Mecca for Steelhead fishing. Famous catches are annually made, some rods taking as high as 8 to 10 grand specimens weighing from 6 to 15 pounds each in a single day's sport. Not one day only but many days during the Steelhead season are such catches made.

The King salmon and the Silversides salmon, as well as the Chub salmon, are here taken in large numbers. The King salmon, grandest in weight and size and stubborn endurance of all the salmon tribe, often reaches a weight of 40 to 50 pounds. As many as 40 to 50 specimens are taken with hook and line in a day's fishing in the Greig Pool.

Here under the giant arches of the famous concrete bridge, largest of its kind in the world, congregate disciples of Sir Izaak from throughout the world—England, Australia, Europe and all America contribute their respective quotas of enthusiastic Steelhead anglers. Many ladies measure their strength and cunning with that of the salmon and steelhead.

In addition to the giants of the salmon tribe, great catches of young salmon locally known as half-pounders and pounders, as well as varieties of mountain trout, are often made.

The Weymouth Pool at Grizzly Bluff, site of the equally famous Weymouth Inn, affords unparalleled sport, and magnificent catches of all varieties of Eel River game fishes are made.

Other pools fully as well known are the Fortuna Pool, Van Duzen Pool and a long list of unnamed pools.

The smaller streams, such as the Mattole, Mad River, Yager Creek, Van Duzen River, Redwood Creek, Clue Creek, Trinity River, Willow



TROUT POOLS ON THE TRINITY.

reek, Prairie Creek and many others, as well as the great coast lagoons, offer grand attractions to the angler.

In all these streams, mountain trout, Dolly Varden trout, Cutthroat out and Rainbow trout are taken in the greatest profusion, either with fly, spinner or bait. In some streams the Eastern Brook trout abounds, so the Steelhead.

At Tom Baer's Ranch on Redwood Creek, Berry's Ranch on the same stream, excellent accommodations may be had and the finest fishing is well.

Devlin's Orick Inn is headquarters for anglers on lower Redwood Creek.

Cape Town Hotel on Bear River is another favorite anglers' mecca. In short, upon no stream in Humboldt County is good fishing absent.

In Trinidad Harbor great schools of Silverside salmon congregate during the annual coastal migrations and afford the finest and most exciting sport with the troll. The Silverside is second only to the famous steelhead as a piscatorial acrobat.

If you wish to fish or angle come to Humboldt's Peerless Fisherman's Paradise. If you come once you will return again and again until you will eventually become a Humbolter, singing the praises of Humboldt, the greatest undeveloped land in America.

LIST OF HOTELS WHICH CATER TO THE TOURIST, SPORTSMAN AND FISHERMAN

HOTEL ARCATA, at Arcata.

Caters especially to auto tourist trade; excellent hotel, ably managed; excellent table.

AER'S HOTEL, on Redwood Creek.

Fishing, deer, bear and mountain lion hunting; pack of trained hounds for chasing panthers, bears and coyotes; good saddle horses.

CAPE TOWN HOTEL.

Deer and bear hunting and fine fishing; fine sea breezes; strawberries, fresh vegetables, etc.

HOTEL CARLOTTA, on the Van Duzen.

Fine fishing on the Van Duzen and Yager Creek; quail and wildcats; cherries, strawberries, fresh cream and vegetables.

DAVIDSON'S INN, on Prairie Creek.

Deer and bear hunting; fine trout fishing in Prairie Creek; deep in the redwood forest.

PORT SEWARD HOTEL.

Deer, bear, and excellent fishing; excellent climate; fresh fruits and vegetables; magnificent scenery.

REIG'S TAVERN, Fernbridge.

Finest steel-head, salmon and trout fishing in the world. In the heart of the Eel River dairy district.

HAMILTON'S RANCH, near Requa.

Deer and bear hunting; good home table; fine home-made butter and cream; fresh vegetables and berries.

STRONG'S STATION.

Deer and bear; fine fishing; excellent strawberries and chickens; fresh eggs, cream and vegetables; splendid picnic grounds in the heart of the redwoods.

HOTEL KORBEL, at Korbel on Mad River.

Fine fishing in Mad River. Korbel is celebrated for its fresh eggs, strawberries and cream and spring chickens.

ORICK INN, near mouth of Redwood Creek.

Deer and bear hunting; fine fishing in Redwood Creek; in the heart of the redwood forests.



HUMBOLDT TOURIST HOTELS.
Upper—Hotel Fort Seward. Center—Grieg's Tavern. Lower—Hotel Korbel.

HUMBOLDT'S GREAT DAIRY INDUSTRY.

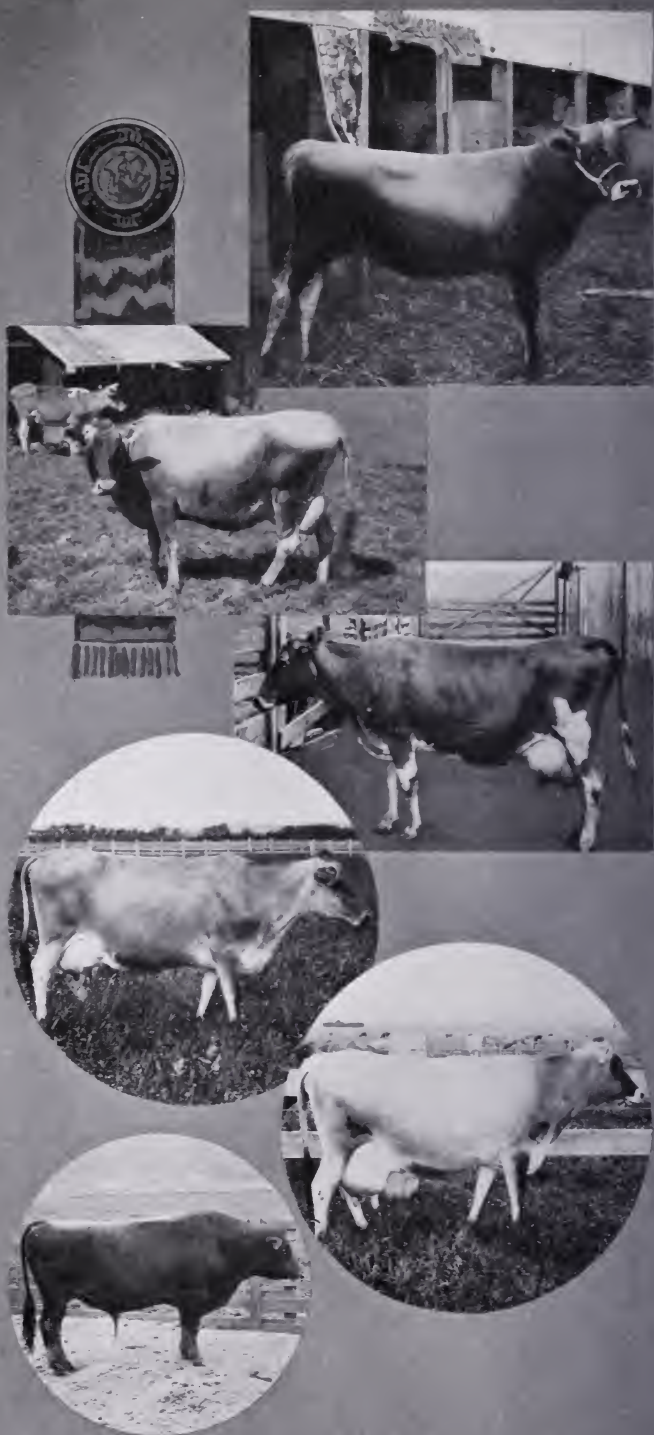
This industry, now second in importance in the county, and perhaps first in the steadiness and certainty of its returns, has made remarkable advances in the last two decades. Prior to 1880, this industry was only dependent upon the native grasses of the seaward slope, but with the introduction of clover as the staple food for the dairy herds, a complete revolution occurred in the business, and the establishment of creameries with their improved machinery for handling the milk, completed the transformation. With but few exceptions, the dairy ranch of today is on the deep, rich, bottom land or reclaimed marsh land, where alfalfa, green the year round, furnishes the staple food, with corn and vegetables as side dishes in their season, which is pretty much all the year. Thus it is that, instead of the six or seven acres required to maintain a cow under the old system, from one to one and one-half acres now amply sufficient. Not only this, but the yield per cow is greater, and the quality of the milk better, as with this change has also come a great improvement in the herds, which now include the best milk and butter breeds.

There are now thirty-two creameries in the county and half as many separators; a cheese factory, and a condensed milk and cream works. The output of the cheese factory is nearly all consumed at home. The annual shipments of condensed milk and cream are about 1,275,000 pounds, and of butter over 5,000,000 pounds. Since 1889, the first year in which a record of shipments was kept, the amount of butter, cheese and condensed milk shipped from Humboldt has increased each year, and from a total of a little over one million pounds in 1889, it reached five million pounds in 1899, and has increased slowly ever since. When it is remembered that the local consumption for a population of 5,000 is supplied in addition to the exports noted above, it will be seen that Humboldt's dairy business is an important item. By reason of the long green feed at all times, the shipments are continuous throughout the year, thus enabling our butter producers to reap the advantage of high prices at all times when other sections are non-productive. And the cool, equable climate being ideal for butter-making, the quality of the product is superior, and Humboldt butter commands top prices. The returns from this industry average over \$100,000 per month, which amount is distributed among the owners of our dairy herds, and the result is that there are no more prosperous agricultural communities in the country than the dairying regions of Ferndale and vicinity and Arcata Bottom. The area devoted to this industry is steadily increasing, and there is no reason to doubt that Humboldt's butter export will increase for some years to come.

GRAZING LANDS.

There are still large areas of fertile and cheap grazing lands, available at moderate prices, ranging from \$10 per acre upwards.

The words of J. M. Eddy, written many years ago, are true today. He said: "As the lumbermen cut down the redwood on the hills and in the gorges, and the brush and debris are burnt off, grass seed is sown in the ashes. The autumn rains beat it into the earth, and spring brings out of tender verdure on which many cattle feed and fatten. Several lumber companies fatten their own beeves, and derive a considerable income from the pastures that have been reclaimed."



PRIZE THOROUGHbred JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.

STOCK RAISING.

Humboldt County has long attracted strong men in the cattle, sheep, and hog business, although the latter industry is not so strongly developed as it might be. This is not on account of unfitness of the climate and soil, but men have been drawn into dairying, wool-growing, cattle-raising, and other pursuits.

BEEF CATTLE.

In 1892 nearly ten million pounds of beef was produced in the county. These grew to maturity on the slopes, on bench lands and on upland ranges. It is worth remembering that there are large areas of open lands back of the timber belt, and here the grasses grow in great luxuriance.

The mountain slopes and prairies back of the timber belt are covered with nutritious native grasses. Just after the autumn rains begin the hills are clothed with verdure which makes excellent feed, being green until June. Except on the highest ranges there is no snow, and cattle sustain themselves the year round. The best stockmen, however, find it better to house their cattle and feed them for a short time in the winter, hay being plentiful.

In addition to the ranges, there are entire river bottoms devoted to cattle raising. These regions usually lie remote from markets and shipping points. The Mattole Basin, in the southern part of the county, is perhaps the most extensive area of this kind. From the Mattole Valley and surrounding region is obtained a great supply of excellent beef.

SHEEP.

Sheep-raising is a profitable industry. The ranges are held in large tracts, and the bands are numbered by the thousands. The sheep have no difficulty in grazing the year round. The encroachment of dairying, cattle-raising, and general farming has slightly diminished the sheep industry. The low price of wool has also had something to do with this condition. It is likely that the extension of horticultural activities into regions formerly used for sheep-raising will further curtail the industry.

Humboldt has always been famous for growing the best wool on the Pacific Coast, the stock being clean and of high grade. The sheep are shorn in the spring and in the autumn, the spring fleeces bringing the highest prices. The product has established a reputation in the wool markets of the world, and buyers from all directions seek for it.

HOGS.

Hog-raising is a profitable industry because of the great forests of tan-oak. These forests, abounding along the upper waters of all the rivers and their tributaries, yield large harvests of acorns. In addition to these, there are many roots and herbs that hogs like. Bulbs, nuts and grasses are sufficient in many sections to maintain bands of hogs. The grains most common for fattening hogs are peas and barley. The hogs are permitted to do their own harvesting. In some sections corn is produced for the same purpose, and a few tried artichokes with success. The development of the dairying industry has, of course, somewhat altered the old conditions. Large numbers of hogs are fattened from the waste milk and by-products from butter and cheese-making.

The climate and general conditions of the county are such as to conduce to the health of hogs and other animals. There is no cholera among the swine. It is the opinion of those who have investigated the



HUMBOLDT DAIRY SCENES.

Upper—F. W. Smyth's Sanitary Dairy. Center—Dr. Rac Felt's Sanitary Dairy
Lower—Some Crack Jerseys.

situation that the hog industry is destined to become more important than it has ever been, this when the railroad is finished and when the ships of the world reach Humboldt Bay through the Panama Canal.

PRICES OF LANDS.

Land for farming, dairying, and stock-raising purposes is valued all the way from \$5 to \$400 per acre. Grazing land in large tracts may be had for from \$5 to \$25 per acre, according to character of location, etc. These lands are mostly east of the timber belt, or along the coast in front of the timber south of Eel river. Quite a percentage of this land is cultivable, and will grow any kind of farm product without fail. Farming lands on the hills and benches near the bay and convenient to markets in Eel River Valley or elsewhere, range from \$20 to \$100 per acre, according to surface characteristics, soil, location, etc. Where the timber has been cut off, the lands are sometimes used for grazing purposes without removing the stumps, and some work has been done in removing the stumps and cultivating the land. Much of this land is too steep and rough for cultivation, but is very good for grazing, and to some extent for fruit. In price it ranges from \$5 upwards, and is usually quite conveniently located.

The rich bottom lands of the lower Eel River Valley, near Arcata, and at Salmon creek, Elk river, and Jacoby creek, adjacent to Humboldt Bay, are held at from \$100 to \$500 per acre, according to location and state of improvement. Well-improved farms, fully seeded to clover, pay good interest on the latter sum.

The marsh lands near the mouth of Eel river and around Humboldt Bay, when fully reclaimed and improved, are almost as valuable as the best bottom lands, and are used almost exclusively for grazing purposes as dairy farms. Much of this land is still unreclaimed, which, in time, will be among the best dairy lands of the county. Some of this land may be bought very cheaply, but its reclamation requires considerable capital.

Redwood timber lands may be had all the way from \$25 to \$500 per acre, the price varying according to location, accessibility, quantity and quality of timber, and size of tract. Much good timber land in single claims of 160 acres may be had at from \$25 to \$50 per acre, and many of the smaller tracts not immediately available are held at about the same prices.

GENERAL FARMING.

Humboldt was the first county in the State to secure the services of a Farm Adviser, appointed by the University of California, and supported jointly by that body and the county. In the nearly two years since his appointment the Adviser has aided the farmers very materially in meeting the various problems which confront them. And not the least of his service has been the arousing of interest in the betterment of their methods, and the organization of a substantial Farm Bureau, with active centers in each of the farming districts of the county.

SOIL.

The soil of Humboldt is practically all productive. In a state of nature only the very smallest portions of its surface was without its green covering of forest, shrub, or grasses. The heavy and deep bottom lands of Eel River, Mad River, Mattole River, and around Humboldt Bay are of unsurpassed fertility. Formerly immense crops of oats, pota-



ON THE HUMBOLDT GRAZING RANGES.

oes, peas, and other grains and vegetables were raised on these lands, but it has been found that they are so well adapted to producing green feed for cattle that their former use has been almost universally abandoned, and they are now given over to dairying. On the higher lands where dairying can not be so successfully conducted much hay and grain are raised. On the hill grazing lands where the soil is not so deep as in the bottom lands, it is still surprisingly productive; and it is on record that the first prizes for both quality and yield per acre in wheat at the World's Exposition at Chicago were taken by wheat produced on the bench lands near Blocksburg.

WHEAT.

Time was when the wheat of Humboldt was famous. At the Columbian Exposition in 1893, wheat from this County won the first prize over all competitors. A yield of from sixty to one hundred bushels an acre was shown. An interesting fact regarding wheat is that the uplands produce almost as well as the alluvial soils of the valleys. A plump, heavy, golden grain is the rule, and yields of from sixty to eighty bushels an acre have often been recorded. Thirty-five bushels to the acre is not an unusual yield.

Improved market conditions and the completion of the Panama Canal, with its attendant low freight rates to the East, will likely cause a revival of wheat growing in Humboldt County.

OATS.

Farmers who know about oats find an eloquent testimonial as to soil and climatic values in the fact that in 1880—when some attention was given to oat-raising, and before dairying got a great hold in the oat country—Humboldt County raised one-third of the oats of the State. The yield of oats is simply enormous. Frequently it has run to 120 bushels an acre year after year. Of course even eighty bushels is beyond the average, but forty and sixty bushels are deemed a fair crop.

Think of the advantage possessed in connection with seeding this crop. The seeding time extends from October until May of the following year—a long stretch of seven months. On the uplands the sowing time is January and February, but in the bottom lands and sediment lands, April is the proper season. The harvest time is about the same, regardless of the time of sowing, which depends upon the season. The plowing and preparation of the land go forward in the winter or autumn. The hills, be it known, are covered with loam, which seems almost inexhaustible. Many of the hill farms have been producing grain almost continuously for more than thirty years, without exhaustion. The yield is as generous as when the land was new.

Another fact about the oats is that they are larger, brighter, heavier and plumper than those grown almost anywhere else in the world. Often oats weight more than forty pounds to the bushel.

CORN.

Indian corn grows most anywhere in the County, but the cool climate in proximity to the sea, of course, does not permit the crop to mature. In the regions back of the timber belt—the valleys and bench lands—the yield is abundant. It was from such acres that the Columbian Exposition samples won great distinction. The rich lands in the lower mountain valleys are productive of corn. In the Mattole Valley and some similar regions there is room for the development of this industry in connection with cattle and stock raising.



HUMBOLDT FARM SCENES.

Upper—F. W. Smyth's Oat Field. Center—Strong's Station Garden.
Lower—Brock Creek Station on the Northwestern Pacific R. R.

CLOVER.

Clover is entitled to be called king in this great County. Like other crops, it created at least one great revolution. It was clover, beginning to attract general attention in the decade from 1870 to 1880, that displaced King Potato in the Eel River Valley and like valleys where dairying is now extensively conducted. Ferndale and Arcata were raising great crops of potatoes when the revolution began. The marvelous productivity of clover of a nutritious character was discovered and the crop was also seen to be a perennial of so nutritious a character as to sustain a large flow of milk. It was demonstrated that a little less than two acres will maintain one cow in the pink of condition, supplying green feed the year round.

Under such revelations almost everybody began to sow clover. There was an epidemic of clover madness—a rush for the gold that came from its cultivation. Eel River Valley people started the clover episode, but others followed. The Yager and the Van Duzen Valley farmers emulated their neighbors. Rich, green and abundant fields were the result. Prosperity followed and has continued. When other crops fail the cows, elsewhere in the State, are dry and parched the clover fields of Humboldt are green. With an abundant rainfall and a marvelous soil, in a climate just right, this region may be said to be the natural home of clover, hence one of the greatest dairying regions on the globe. Though clover raising is most extensively conducted in the rich valleys, it is not a stranger on the higher acres, for it thrives on the uplands also. White clover, sowed among the stumps on the cut-over lands, makes them, with the native grasses, grazing lands which cannot be surpassed.

ALFALFA.

On the rich level floors of the interior valleys alfalfa produces abundant crops that afford several cuttings during each season. The yield of green feed and alfalfa hay is exceedingly heavy. The possibilities of alfalfa have as yet been hardly touched in the Humboldt district. The full development of alfalfa growing will largely increase the output of Humboldt's great dairy industry.

BARLEY.

Large crops of barley are raised in many parts of the county. The yield is very heavy, fully equal to the oat crop, and the grain is exceedingly plump, heavy and of a bright clear color. It is largely used for fattening hogs and cattle and for feeding horses instead of oats.

HAY.

It is produced in enormous crops on the bottom, bench and hill lands. Oat and vetch hay is a staple crop and largely grown by dairymen. There is a steady market for all classes of hay, and oat hay is exported in considerable quantity.

POTATOES AND ROOT CROPS.

No more favorable soil and climatic conditions for the production of potatoes, beets, carrots and turnips, rutabagas and parsnips, can be found than in Humboldt County.

Humboldt potatoes are renowned for their excellent quality, large yields per acre and as long keepers. The Humboldt potato always commands the highest market prices. Potatoes are exported in large quantities. There is enough vacant land situate for potato growing to produce ten times the present annual output.

Beets, carrots and other root crops grow to perfection and of the first quality. They have a high nutritive value for stock feeding and their yield is enormous. None better can be produced anywhere on the globe.



KORBEL'S FAMOUS CHICKEN RANCH; NORTHERN REDWOOD COMPANY.

THE SMALL DAIRY RANCH

One of the most attractive features of Humboldt's dairy industry is the many successful small dairies one meets in his journey through the county; herds of a dozen, twenty or twenty-five milking cows are not infrequent. This is made possible by the excellent feed afforded the year round upon the rich bottom lands of the smaller valleys, and from the fact it is not necessary to grow and prepare large stocks of hay for winter feed, as is the case in colder dairy sections. The results attained in some of these smaller dairies, whose owners are skillful dairymen and who give their stock unusual care and attention, seem nothing less than marvelous. Feeding dairy cows on an average of one acre of pasture land the year around per dairy cow is claimed by some and a gross income of much over one hundred dollars per head is also not exceptionally unusual.

It is indeed possible for men of very moderate means to successfully engage in the dairy business in Humboldt. Many such have done so in years past, renting small areas of good lands and buying a part of their herds on credit. Not a few of these have been able in a few years to purchase the lands which they rented, and are now out of debt with snug sums laid aside in bank stock for a rainy day.

CHICKEN RANCHES.

There are opportunities galore for commercial chicken raising in Humboldt. It is so easy to produce abundant food for fowls on the rich hill and bench lands that only reasonable knowledge of chicken raising and reasonable care is necessary to insure success; on such land there is an abundance of small insects so necessary to the young chickens' diet, and as the season advances myriads of grasshoppers make such localities a chicken paradise. Such lands are reasonable in price and a market for all the output is assured, for as yet Humboldt County imports large quantities of chickens and eggs, whereas it should be a very large exporter of these products.

TURKEYS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Turkey raising is also carried on upon a large scale in some localities where insects, wild foods and grasshoppers are unusually abundant. About Thanksgiving time and shortly before Christmas one may often meet huge droves of sleek, fat, bronze turkeys being driven to the Eureka market. These droves contain several hundreds, sometimes more than a thousand turkeys. A ready market is always found at very remunerative prices and there is never a glut in the turkey market.

GAME BIRDS FOR GAME REFUGES.

The fact that turkeys are raised so successfully is ample proof that rearing game birds, such as pheasants, quail and grouse for stocking game preserves will be perfectly feasible and will in the near future become a recognized industry as soon as the game bird breeder learns of the advantages he may reap by locating in Humboldt.



Upper—Prize Jerseys in the Making. Center—The Small Dairy Barn.
Lower—Prize Guernsey Herd.

LUMBER THE GREATEST OF HUMBOLDT'S INDUSTRIES

The lumber industry is easily the greatest of all Humboldt County industries. It is the greatest because the supply of standing timber per acre is the greatest and the reason for this is that the grandest of all trees, the giant redwood, abounds in Humboldt County, the choicest breasts of this wonderful tree being within its borders. The average cut per acre of redwood lumber is more than 50,000 feet.

Nowhere can one find so many board feet in a single tree, and nowhere so many wonderful trees to an acre. Think of a tree twenty-two feet in diameter and four thousand years old, straight, tall and clear! It stands without a limb to deface its perfect symmetry for two hundred feet above the ground. Such a tree will produce an enormous amount of building material.

Humboldt County boasts of some of the largest manufacturing plants in the world, among them being the Pacific Lumber Company's mills at Scotia, the Hammond Lumber Company at Samoa, the Northern Redwood Lumber Company at Korbel, and the Dolbeer & Carson Lumber Company at Eureka. Among the other mills of lesser capacity are the Del River Lumber Company, the Holmes Eureka Lumber Company, the Metropolitan Lumber Company, and the extensive shingle mills of W. G. Press. The space available in this booklet is altogether insufficient to give any adequate description of the lumber industry of Humboldt County, or any adequate reproduction of its giant manufacturing plants.

The average Californian knows but little about the uses of redwood and the people of other states practically nothing. It is used for all the purposes for which ordinary rough lumber is used. It is also capable of great artistic use. The New England Piano Company and Vose & Sons, of Boston, use it for piano cases and sounding boards in pianos. It is the best shingle material because it does not warp and is the least affected by heat and moisture. Before the steel railroad cars came into vogue the Pennsylvania Railroad had the Pullman Company build the best train in the world. The woodwork of the entire train was constructed of redwood and its beauty of finish was talked of for years. Redwood doors are known the world over. The Southern Pacific has redwood ties now in use which were put down in 1855. No wood equals it for pencil material.

Next in importance to the redwood is the Oregon pine and tan bark oak. Leather made with Humboldt County tan bark took first prize at the Chicago World's Fair. Then come pepperwood and madroña, which make beautiful furniture, and spruce, hemlock, alder and cedar.

Statistics are, at the best, for the general reader, most tiresome. No one remembers them, but it is worth remembering that in Humboldt County there is upwards of 75,000,000,000 feet of standing virgin timber.

Comparing the annual outputs of various manufactures gives the value of lumber manufacture at \$7,000,000, dairy products \$3,000,000, while cattle, sheep, meats, hides and wool combined reach nearly half a million dollars. Then come agricultural products at approximately \$50,000, while the fishing industry is slightly under \$200,000.

The lumber industry is well established in Humboldt County and its enormous mills are capable of a tremendous output and give employment to an army of men.



HUMBOLDT REDWOODS.

To preserve such grand monarchs as these it is proposed to create a National Redwood Park of 22,000 acres.

REDWOOD TIMBER AS AN INVESTMENT.

The California pioneers, seeking a homesite in this land of promise and fertile soils from which a fortune could be extracted, and the forty-ner, in his feverish search for the Golden Fleece, either failed to see the future fortunes in the mighty redwoods which in silent grandeur proudly barred his progress, or could not wait for the commercial demands for the products of this wonderful tree, which would create for him a wealth far beyond his needs or even his dreams. The increase in value of the redwoods up to the present time will be more than equaled the increase during the next twenty years and it will not be necessary to wait twenty years for this increase, for every day that passes adds to the money value of every foot of standing redwood timber. As other timbers are cut and the supply of merchantable standing timber becomes scarcer and scarcer, the value of the remaining standing of all varieties will become greater and greater and the increase in stumpage value more and more rapid.

In addition to this value is the value of the land itself, which varies from exceptionally good grazing land to excellent agricultural land, and must not be forgotten that while lands that are being farmed are gradually being exhausted, the idle land covered with redwood forests storing up, daily, that richness and strength which, when cleared of the forests, will make it more valuable and more salable than surrounding land which has been farmed.

In referring to the exhausting of the forests generally, attention must be called to the exhausting of the redwood forests. These, like all stands of merchantable timber, will eventually be only a memory of the past unless a **NATIONAL REDWOOD FOREST** is set aside to protect a large acreage of these magnificent trees.

The possibilities of profit derivable from investment in redwood lands appeals equally to the big and little investor. There is no such thing as freezing out the holder of a small tract of redwood timber. Only a conflagration sufficiently intense and general to destroy all vegetation could burn his redwood and it will keep practically forever. After its death, standing, it resists decay and the elements longer than any other timber. When down, that is, lying along the ground, it lasts practically forever. Live trees four feet in diameter are found growing over the trunk of a down redwood which in turn is in a perfect state of preservation. The small holder need not look with apprehension upon the cutting of all surrounding timber or the refusal of the neighboring big operator to pay him his price, nor even the withdrawal of the logger and the taking away of his equipment, for the value of his redwood is here and ever increasing.

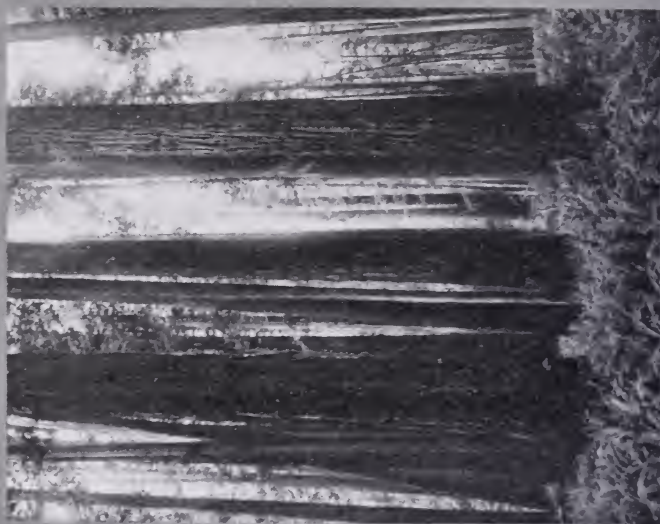
FACTS ABOUT REDWOOD.

The botanical name of redwood is *Sequoia Sempervirens*. It is the oldest growing wood in the world today, some standing being four thousand years old.

Its uses are many and varied. It makes fine shingles and will be the only resource of the shingle manufacturer when the red cedar of British Columbia and the states of Oregon and Washington has been exhausted, which authorities say will be within twenty years. It is unsurpassed for ordinary building purposes and is world renowned as finishing lumber.

What has all this to do with Humboldt County? you ask.

Well, HUMBOLDT COUNTY has 45,000,000,000 board feet of standing redwood timber conservatively valued at over one hundred million dollars.



THESE SCENES are a fair representation of the Redwood Timber in the proposed National Redwood Park. The central figure demonstrates their fate if this park is not established.

IN THE PROPOSED NATIONAL REDWOOD PARK.



SCENES IN HUMBOLDT.

Upper—Cape Mendocino. Center—Trout Pool. Lower—Devil's Gate.



HUMBOLDT NURSERIES

It is but natural that the nursery business should seek an early location in a region so rich in the possibilities of fruit culture as is Humboldt County. A part of the nursery field is already occupied by three thriving nursery establishments.

Perhaps the most important of these is the newly established Cottage Gardens Nurseries, Inc., of Eureka and Carlotta, California, a branch order of the Cottage Gardens Nursery of Queens, New York.

ORIGIN OF A UNIQUE NURSERY ESTABLISHMENT.

In the year 1888, a New York business man, stricken with that **mal de** New York business life, **nervous prostration**, was taken from his office and sent to the village of East Moriches on Long Island to fish, hunt, and loll about in the fresh sea breezes to regain his exhausted strength. He soon tired of the ennui of enforced idleness and, to him, uninteresting country life. Possessed of a natural love for growing things, he soon built with his own hands two small greenhouses for the sole purpose of letting things grow. In the following spring his greenhouses were full of gorgeous, blooming plants (a blaze of different colorings) which he was at a loss to make use of. A neighboring estate solved the riddle. Its owner proposed to purchase the entire stock of plants at New York City prices. Accepting the offer, our plant culturist found his bank account enriched by several hundred dollars, enough to pay all outlay for coal, fuel, fertilizer, labor and then some. Consulting his physician he was advised to continue his plant growing, which he did. At the end of three years a large farm was purchased near Queens, Long Island, and the East Moriches plant moved to the new purchase. A half acre of modern greenhouse structures was erected and our plant grower embarked in commercial plant growing in earnest. The unused land on the farm was soon turned into an ornamental nursery. The greenhouse structures rapidly grew to cover several acres and were finally devoted exclusively to carnation culture and the development of new varieties of hybrid carnations.

Within ten years the fame of Cottage Gardens had spread over the world—to Japan, the Transvaal, New Zealand, Australia. Throughout all Europe, the Argentine—and all over the American continent Cottage Gardens carnations had found their way and taken a prominent lead in commercial carnation culture. At horticultural exhibitions, national flower shows and national expositions, the products of the Cottage Garden Carnation Factory (as its owner was wont to call it) were recognized by the awards of numbers of gold, silver and bronze medals, special prizes, certificates of merit and honorable mentions. Representatives of many foreign governments were sent to study the cultural methods in vogue at this unique establishment and many sons of foreign horticulturists were sent there to complete their floricultural training.

The nursery end of the business, conducted with due regard for the same comprehensive business methods that brought success to the carnation culture, grew apace and with equal rapidity and commercial success, for its owner combined the ability to grow plants successfully with the ability to sell the products of his establishment at fair and assured profits, and today the Cottage Gardens Nurseries of Queens, Long Island, rank as the leading ornamental nursery of the United States, and has one of the finest collections of ornamental trees, coniferous evergreens and broad-leaved evergreens in the world.



In April, 1913, the chief owner of this establishment (for he had taken as sharers of the profits of the business the most faithful and able of employes) was commanded to appear before the Superior Court of Humboldt County to answer in a partition suit brought to force the sale of the redwood holding of the David Ward estate, of which he was a part owner. He arose from a sick-bed, crossed the continent and entered a sick-bed on his arrival at Eureka. Appearing before the court scarcely able to stand alone, he began a fight to prevent what he considered a flagrant sacrifice of his father's patrimony. The fight was a bitter one, but the leader of the fight gained strength in the marvelous climate of Humboldt, and though lawyers, and even judges, seemed set against his view of the case, business sense, fairness, reason and plain, old-fashioned justice won out in the end. The sacrifice of the Ward estate timber was prevented and the lands were equitably divided in kind—the share of Chas. W. Ward, chief owner of the Cottage Gardens Nurseries, was set off to him by court decree and the bitter fight ended.

But in winning this fight Humboldt County won a live, wide-awake, energetic citizen, who does things and has done things all his life and is still doing things—for Mr. Ward concluded to settle permanently in Humboldt County.

His first step was to begin experiments in plant culture to determine the possibilities of Humboldt climate and soil. The results were pleasing, and enticing. At the end of two years the Cottage Garden Nurseries, Incorporated, owner of a 220-acre farm at Carlotta, a commodious exhibition nursery at Eden, just outside the city limits, and a block on C Street, on which had been erected a fine experimental plant, were under full operation. An experimental orchard to determine the most profitable fruits for commercial culture in Humboldt County has been established at the Carlotta Ranch. All the stump land has been blasted and is being rapidly cleared; tens of thousands of ornamental plants in scores of varieties have been shipped in and planted for growing on into specimens. Tens of thousands of Dutch, French and Japanese bulbs have been secured for propagation and Humboldt County has gained a live business which bids fair to become a great establishment, exporting a large output to all parts of the American continent.

THE EEL RIVER NURSERY COMPANY.

A. Johanssen, the proprietor, pays special attention to the propagation of deciduous fruits and roses. Its plant of ten acres is located near Connerville, where fruit trees and roses grow to perfection. Thousands of the choicest roses are here propagated, the greater portion of the output being shipped to nurseries near San Francisco. Its proprietor is a skillful horticulturist, as the results he has already attained bear ample testimony to.

ALBERT H. ETTER'S FAMOUS STRAWBERRY FARM.

This farm at Ettersburg, in the Mattole Valley, is another nursery business that has already made its mark. Gathering together the wild strawberries of the Pacific Coast, Mr. Etter has produced new and wonderful creations in strawberries by crossing the wild berries with cultivated sorts.

Mr. Etter has now growing more than fifteen hundred varieties of hybrid strawberries. Located in the center of one of the finest fruit regions in all the world, Mr. Etter's accomplishments have won for him the title of "Strawberry King" and he surely is king of Humboldt's peerless strawberry world.



COTTAGE GARDENS NURSERIES' PLANT AT YAGER CREEK.



UPPER AND LOWER—EEL RIVER NURSERIES AT RHONERVILLE.
 CENTER—A COTTAGE GARDEN'S CORNER.



ENGLISH WALNUT TREES FORTY-FIVE YEARS OLD;
MATTOLE VALLEY.



TYPES OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA INDIANS.

AUTO ROUTES
CANOE ROUTES



TEN GRAND AUTO TOURS

Through the Great Redwood Forests, and in the Big Game Country in Humboldt.

1. WILLITS TO EUREKA via Longvale, Laytonville, Cummings, Blue Rock, Bell Springs (hotel), Harris (hotel), Phillipsville (hotel), Dyerville, Pepperwood (hotel, Georgeson Inn), Rio Dell, Alton (hotel), Fortuna (hotel), Fernbridge (Greig's Tavern, fine salmon and steel-head fishing), Beatrice to Eureka.

2. EUREKA TO PETROLIA, UPPER MATTOLE AND SHELTER COVE. Eureka to Fernbridge (Greig's Tavern, fine steel-head and salmon fishing), Ferndale (hotels), Capetown (hotel, fine fishing and deer hunting), around Cape Mendocino to Petrolia (fine fishing, quail and deer hunting), Upper Mattole to Wilder, to Ettersburg (celebrated for Etters' new hybrid strawberries and other fruits, great walnut region), to Shelter Cove on the Pacific (hotels celebrated for fish and abalone dinners).

Return Journey. Via Briceland (hotels), Garberville (hotels), Harris (hotel), Alder Point, Blocksburg (hotel), Bridgeville (hotel), Yager, Iaqua, Kneeland, Freshwater, to Eureka.

3. EUREKA TO FORT SEWARD via Beatrice, Loleta, Fernbridge, Fortuna, Rohnerville (great cherry and strawberry district), Hydesville (more cherries and strawberries), Carlotta (hotel, fine fishing), Strong's Station (hotel celebrated for chicken and strawberry dinners, fine tomatoes, melons, sweet corn, and grand camp ground in the redwoods, good fishing and deer hunting), Bridgeville (hotel, deer and bear hunting), Blocksburg (hotel, deer and bear hunting), Dobbins Ferry to Fort Seward (fine hotel, deer, bear and quail hunting and good fishing).

4. EUREKA TO HOOPA INDIAN RESERVATION via Arcata (fine hotel), Blue Lake (hotel), Korbel (fine hotel celebrated for chicken dinners, fine fishing), Berrys on Redwood (hotel, fine fishing), Willow Creek (fine fishing), China Flat (hunting and fishing) to Hoopa (great market for Indian basket work).

5. EUREKA TO CRESCENT CITY via Arcata (fine hotel), McKinleyville (hotel), Little River (good fishing), Luffenholtz, Trinidad (two hotels, fine salmon fishing in ocean in August, grand ocean views), Big Lagoon (hotel, fine fishing, duck hunting, deer and bear hunting), Stone Lagoon (hotel, good fishing, duck and snipe shooting, deer and bear hunting), Orick (fine hotel, bear, deer, fine trout fishing), Davidson's Hotel (bear, deer, fine trout fishing), Boise's Ranch (hotel, fine fishing, bear, deer, saddle trail to Ward's Ah Pah ranch), Hamilton's (hotel, good home table, quail, bear, deer, grand ocean view with schools of whales in August), Requa (hotel, great salmon canneries, grand canoe and motor boat trips up the Klamath River through proposed National Redwood Park to Ah Pah ranch, bear, deer and mountain lions), Requa to Crescent City (good hotels, fine trip through grand redwoods to Grant's Pass, fine fishing in Smith River and tributaries, hunting also).

6. ORICK TO MARTINS FERRY, WEITCHPEC AND ORLEANS. Orick (Orick Inn, fine fishing, quail, bear and deer shooting), to Elder (through grand redwood forest, fine mountain views), to Martin's Ferry, to Weitchpec (fine fishing, bear, deer, mountain lion shooting; Jerry Horn, able Indian hunter, maintains fine pack of lion dogs and good saddle horses), thence to Orleans (fine fishing, deer, bear and lion hunting).

There are good saddle trails from Weitchpec and Orleans to Salmon Mountains and Trinity Summit, California's richest undeveloped mineral region, and the finest big game section of the state, where bear, deer and mountain lions are abundant, and grand trout fishing.

7. EUREKA TO FORT SEWARD. Eureka to Beatrice, Fortuna (hotel), Alton (hotel), Scotia (hotel, immense redwood saw-mills of Pacific Lumber Company), Elinor, Shively, South Fork, Youngs, Fruitland, to Fort Seward (fine hotel and cottages, fishing, deer and bear).

Return via Blocksburg (hotel), Bridgeville, Strong's Station (hotel, chicken and strawberry-and-cream dinners), Carlotta (hotel), Hydesville (hotel), Rhonerville (hotel), Fortuna (hotel), Beatrice and Eureka.

8. BERRYS ON REDWOOD TO HORSE MOUNTAIN COPPER MINES. Very steep grades to Berry Hill require cautious driving and perfect brakes on return journey, dangerous trip for reckless drivers. Grand views from Horse Mountain Summit (6,000 feet altitude), of Mt. Shasta in distance and the great Trinity Summit and Salmon Mountains, California's rich, undeveloped mineral region and big game country.

9. KNEELAND TO KORBEL. Splendid scenic route. Kneeland (hunting and fishing), Mountain View, Maple Creek, to Korbel (fine fishing, fine hotel, chickens, fresh eggs and strawberries).

10. EUREKA TO TOM BAER'S REDWOOD RANCH via Arcata, Blue Lake, Korbel, Bald Mountain to Tom Baer's (fine hotel, fine fishing, deer, bear, mountain lions, coyotes, wildcats, fine pack of bear dogs, fine saddle horses for the chase).

THE APPLE

KING OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY FRUITS.

The king of fruits in Humboldt is the apple; all varieties do well in nearly all sections of the country. The best apples are produced in the valleys and on the hill lands away from the coast, but there is no reasonable location in Humboldt where, with proper care and attention fine apples may not be raised. The amount of land suitable for apple culture is so great as to be reckoned in hundreds of thousands of acres. Every valley, plateau, and table-land of the hill section of the country is ideally suited to the purpose. And this land is cheap, as much of it is now held at from \$10 to \$25 per acre as grazing land. Along the upper Eel River the line of the newly completed Northwestern Pacific Railroad bisects a large area of these lands, and here the first effects of the new development will be felt. Large tracts along the railroad are being prepared for subdivision and settlement.

In the autumn of 1912, and again in 1913, Mr. George E. Rowe, vice-president of the American Pomological Society, and an eminent authority on apples and fruit growing in general, visited Humboldt, and on each occasion made a careful study of the conditions and possibilities here in apples and other fruit. His conclusions thereon are well set forth in the following letter written by him to Hon. W. S. Clark, chairman of the Humboldt Promotion and Development Committee:

Eureka, Cal., September 29, 1913.

W. S. Clark,
Chairman Humboldt Promotion Committee,
Eureka, California.

My Dear Sir:

After having spent the month of September examining your valleys, hills and table-lands; consulting with your oldest settlers, ranchers and fruit growers; examining fruits in the old orchards and vineyards that have had but little care, I am even more optimistic than I was last year when I told you that Humboldt County was the most perfect garden spot in America, and that your soil and climate under proper direction would yield millions to future generations, where your redwoods have yielded thousands to the present.

That is true and it might be stated even stronger, for the range of fruits and vegetables of the highest class that can be grown here at a good profit cannot be equalled in any place in the world. Apples, pears, peaches, prunes, grapes, as well as the best small fruits and vegetables can not only be grown commercially, but can be placed in the world's greatest markets to better advantage and at less actual cost than from most of the other fruit sections of the West.

What has increased the value of your redwoods? Twenty years ago and even less, they could be bought for from \$6.00 to \$12.00 per acre while the same timber today is worth from \$100 to \$350 per acre. The redwood is no better than it was twenty years ago, but men of genius and means have found a way to put it on the market at a reasonable cost. Fifteen or twenty years ago, your dairy lands were worth from \$25 to \$50 an acre. The land is no better today than then, but the land is worth today from \$300 to \$500 an acre. Why?

Because men who have made a study of the industry have found a way to produce the goods and find a market for dairy products at large profit. What has been true of the dairy industry will be true of the fruit industry in the hands of men who will put the same energy into the one that the other requires. The successful development of an industry requires men with knowledge, coupled with ambition.

Humboldt County has the soil, on its hills, table-lands and valleys, that is well adapted to dairying and fruit growing, and a climate that is equally adapted for the growing of the higher qualities of fruits.

With the opening of the Panama Canal and the new railroad transportation, I look forward to the time when Humboldt County will boast

thousands of happy, successful farm homes, where today there are but hundreds.

I am surprised and delighted with what I have seen, for before I came here I had come to believe that the best winter apples became fall apples here and would not keep because of ripening too early; but I have found apples of the very highest class—New England type—in this country.

When your people understand cultivation along scientific lines, the finest results possible anywhere on the globe will be obtained. Here you can grow the very highest class of apples on this earth, and this is the only spot I know of where all the high class varieties will grow to equal perfection—perfect in size, flavor, coloring and keeping. By these varieties, to be more specific, I mean the Spitzenbergs, Northern Spy, Canada Reds, McIntoshes, Jonathans, Kings and Grimes Goldens. Now there are many places where two or three of these varieties grow, but you are unique in having an apple belt where all kinds do splendidly. Though you can also grow the cheaper grades, you have no excuse for so doing. It is not good policy to produce inferior apples, because you come into competition with sections that grow inferior varieties and can grow nothing else. Your lands are worth more for the high grade apples, for dairying and for other things.

Within five years you ought to be able to ship two thousand carloads a year from the land I saw in the Fort Seward country alone, and within ten years this should jump to from five to six thousand carloads. Even then you would find that you had touched only a few of the many fertile spots where fruit will thrive.

Another great point in your favor is the lateness of the maturity of your crop. The lateness of the maturity of the famous Grand Traverse Peninsula apples in Michigan has given that section the English market during the last thirty-five years. Your Humboldt market is later than that in the Grand Traverse Peninsula district. As the price goes up with the lateness, you can see your advantage, remembering also that your trees mature in about half the time required in the Grand Traverse Peninsula district.

The elevated apple lands of Humboldt will probably miss some of the pests that infest other sections. I have been asked about the Pajaro Valley lands of Santa Clara as compared with these. There is no similarity. There they have fogs and many other things to contend with, yet they have succeeded enormously—always with the cheaper, lower varieties. They cannot raise what you raise here. You raise the very best and this best is in the pink of perfection as to lateness, color, quality, and every point, as I have indicated. Your people do not know that they have, that's the truth. I am asked again and again, "Are our lands as good as this and that?" and I again reply that they are the very best I have ever heard of on the globe. Again I repeat that I know of no other such section for the best apples—best in every possible particular.

G. E. ROWE.

The homeseeker here has a direct opinion from an eminent authority; let it speak for itself. It is evident to all men who have studied the question from an impartial point of view that the wide areas of Humboldt County offer a veritable paradise to the scientific horticulturist, which has been as yet neither appreciated or understood.

VARIETIES OF APPLES THAT GROW TO PERFECTION IN HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

Arkansas Black	Gravenstein	Rome Beauty
Alexander	Greening	Spitzenberg
Baldwin	Grimes Golden	Wagner
Belleflower	Jonathan	Wealthy
Ben Davis	McIntosh Red	Winter Banana
Delicious	Northern Spy	Wolf River
Fall Pippin	Newtown Pippin	

The above list contains all the most profitable commercial varieties of apples grown in all the most famous apple regions of the American continent.



SPITZENBERG APPLES AS THEY GROW IN HUMBOLDT COUNTY.



BALDWIN.



DELICIOUS.

OTHER FRUITS

THE CHERRY.

Humboldt produces magnificent cherries, none better are grown anywhere. The rich plateaus and semi-bottom lands in the vicinity of Rhonerville, Hydesville, Carlotta and along the Van Duzen Valley are noted for their splendid cherries. In fact, all along the upper Eel River valleys, both the main and south forks, the cherry is at home and as much may be said for all the interior valleys in the county, as well as for a great part of the bench lands—somewhat nearer to the coast as Arcata, Korbel and McKinleyville.

THE PLUM AND PRUNE.

Wherever cherries do well plums and prunes do equally well, and the plums and prunes of Humboldt when rightly grown on the right exposures and soils bear a reputation second to none.

THE PEACH AND APRICOT.

The upper reaches of the valley of the south fork of Eel River are noted for splendid Crawford peaches and apricots and in many of the interior valleys these fruits can be grown to perfection.

THE PEAR AND QUINCE.

There is a wide range of territory in Humboldt where these two fruits can be most successfully cultivated and the quality produced is of the best. It may be said that anywhere in this county where extra fine apples can be grown pears and quinces equally good may also be grown.

THE GRAPE AND FIG.

Up to the present time but little attention has been given to the culture of these fruits, but there is no reason why they cannot be grown in many sections with great success. Soils, exposures and climatic conditions well suited to their culture exist in many localities.

CITRUS FRUITS.

Humboldt does not claim to be a citrus section, but the fact remains that oranges and lemons have been successfully ripened for many years in several localities. In the opinion of the writer of these notes, many varieties of citrus fruits, when grafted on trifoliata stocks, can be fully as successfully grown on the rich, moist, bottom lands in not a few interior valleys, and he predicts that this will be demonstrated within a few years.

Already the Cottage Garden Nurseries have a fine stock of trifoliata orange seedlings growing on their trial grounds and will plant a trial orchard of a number of the most hardy varieties of oranges, lemons and grapefruit, at their trial grounds near Carlotta. As this trial orchard will contain a large list of peaches, pears, apricots, plums, prunes, cherries, apples, figs and other fruits, the results to be obtained will be most interesting and valuable and will probably finally result in building up a considerable industry in general fruit culture, contributing thereby to a substantial addition to the county's wealth.



HOOPA INDIAN MAIDEN.



ROME BEAUTY.



KING.



NORTHERN SPY.



ESOPUS SPITZENBERG.

THE INDIANS OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

When the white man first came to the Pacific Coast he found the upper portion of California inhabited by several tribes of Indians who were very peaceably inclined. They were divided into many clans and obtained their subsistence principally by fishing and hunting. They possessed little knowledge of agriculture, but largely used the wild berries and roots and also gathered acorns, from which they made what is known as acorn bread, and they also prepared the seed of the California Alpine pine for food. On account of their peaceful inclination they soon assimilated certain nomadic individuals of the white race who intermarried, the result being that the Northern California Indian became very much mixed, a large proportion of those now in existence being half-breeds.

On account of this intermixture and also on account of close intermarrying these Indians are rapidly disappearing. As in the case with most of the other Indians of the American continent, the white man's whiskey, known as the Indians' firewater, has been their main trouble. The bulk of these Indians are now living in the Hoopa Valley on what is known as the Hoopa Indian Reservation. Here they are carefully cared for by the United States Government and are being taught the arts of agriculture and horticulture and also stock and cattle raising.

Among these Indians of mixed race there are some very able men, some are excellent artisans and builders; some of them possess the ability to cut down the huge redwoods and to build most excellent habitations from the wood thereof, getting out all the timber for the house by the use of the froe, the broad ax and the adze. The writer of these notes has employed the Klamath Indians to some extent, working them in crews of considerable size and found them perfectly peaceable and has had absolutely no trouble with any of them so long as whiskey was kept away from them. There are most excellent guides and hunters among them who are perfectly trustworthy and who will use the white man all right so long as the white man uses them right. They are exceedingly loyal and pride themselves upon keeping their promise, and the only Indian in California that the writer has known who failed to keep his promise was one who had succumbed to the temptations of firewater.

They are skillful canoe men and pride themselves upon their skill and endurance in navigating the rapids of the Klamath.

They are not foolhardy unless drunk and even when in that condition seldom meet with accident unless they get into a fight with each other.

Be it said to the eternal shame of the white man there are men bearing the skin of the Anglo-Saxon race, claiming the hallmark of civilization, who are so low down, depraved and despicable as to engage in a regular surreptitious traffic of supplying the Indians with "forty rod" whiskey. These men could easily be put out of business if the proper United States officials would do their duty. However, as soon as this traffic in whiskey among the Indians gets the ventilation it deserves, and that will not be long deferred, it will prove the last straw to break the camel's back and throw the entire State of California into the permanent dry column, for when California goes dry she is going plumb dry.



A HOOPA INDIAN BASKET WEAVER.



YELLOW NEWTOWN.



RHODE ISLAND GREENING.



JONATHAN.



ALEXANDER.



HUMBOLDT TOURIST HOTELS.

Upper—Orick Inn. Center—Strong's Station. Lower—Capetown Hotel.



SADDLE TRAILS AMONG THE REDWOODS.



MCINTOSH RED.



RED CANADA.



STRAWBERRIES FROM THE HYDESVILLE DISTRICT.
Two-fifths natural size.

COMMERCIAL BERRY CULTURE IN HUMBOLDT

THE STRAWBERRY.

Perhaps God could have made a better berry than the strawberry, He did not, and perhaps He could have made a better land than Humboldt County in which to grow strawberries, but He did not, and perhaps other regions can grow better strawberries than are grown in Humboldt, but they do not. This, in a nutshell, summarizes the strawberry situation in Humboldt, the best strawberry region in the world.

Humboldt is in no wise stingy with her bounteous strawberry crop. From the month of May to near the Christmas holidays, strawberries are picked and marketed in Humboldt—not miniature, meager specimens of adventitious fruits, but great, solid, brilliantly colored, delicious fruits, the pride of the table, the canner, maker of preserves and flavoring syrups alike.

The earliest berries come from the warm, southerly slopes near Hydenville, Rhonerville, Carlotta, Fortuna and Strongs Station. The Mattole Valley produces fruit of unparalleled excellence and later on the strawberry farms of the fresh water regions—Arcata foothills, Mad River Valley and McKinleyville benches—add their overflowing abundance of delicious fruit.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CANNING FACTORIES.

The rich alluvial bench soils of Humboldt are the par excellence for small fruit culture. Rightly grown and runner pruned, the individual strawberry plant reaches a height of twelve to sixteen inches and a larger diameter, and plants yielding two or more quarts of marketable fruit during the long fruiting season are in no wise rarities.

As yet the canner and preserver have scarce sniffed at the great Humboldt strawberry belt. Ere many years some wise one with full forethought and knowledge of the business will locate his factory at Rhonerville, Hydenville, Fortuna or some other central point of vantage, and then Humboldt strawberries will come to their own. His activities need not be confined to strawberries alone, for in the very same territory can command ample supplies of the finest cherries, plums, raspberries, loganberries, blackberries, gooseberries and currants as well, and he will be within easy reach of the Eel River peach belt, where the far-famed Crawford peaches grow to unequalled perfection.

OTHER BERRIES.

The loganberry, blackberry, raspberry and currant yield the most profuse crops of the finest all-purpose fruit; while the gooseberry grows to a perfection of size and quality, yielding bounteous crops, fully equal to the grand gooseberries of old England.

Lands suitable for small fruit culture can be purchased at very moderate prices—\$25.00 per acre for wild unimproved lands up to \$150 to \$200 per acre for improved farms. A combination dairy and small fruit ranch with sufficient bottom land to maintain twelve to twenty cows and enough semi-bottom or bench land to grow ten to fifteen acres of berries would be an ideal business proposition if managed by the right hands of a man. Such farms may be had at prices ranging from \$3,500 to \$7,500 and in some instances moderate improvements are included.

POSSIBILITIES OF FLOWER CULTURE

The rose, fuchsia, sweet pea, carnation, violet, pansy, a vast array of herbaceous plants, and a generous list of tulips, lilies, hyacinths and other bulbs are indeed at home in nearly all parts of this county.

At Fortuna, Rhonerville, Hydesville and Ferndale the rose is par excellence the people's flower. The writer of these lines, himself a floriculturist of some standing, challenges the world to produce any better outdoor-grown roses than are commonly grown in the Eel River Valley. The size and fragrance of the individual bloom, the great profusion of bloom, the strength of plant growth and the magnificence of the foliage and its grand coloring, stamp the Eel River Valley roses as the best in the world. Then, too, roses bloom nearly the whole year round.

At Eureka, near the coast and in the fog belt, rose culture is more difficult, but here a selection of varieties, such as Pape Gontier, Rainbow, Killarney, Hugh Dickson, Grus an Teplitz, Duchesse de Brabant, General McArthur, Richmond and a few others, provide ample color and fragrance and abundance of bloom for a select rose garden.

But it is near the coast, where the cool nights and moderate days prevail, that the fuchsia, geranium, dahlia, pansy, violet, tulip and narcissus reign supreme.

Fuchsias will cover an entire veranda in a few years, and such showers of pendant blooms! The geranium, heliotrope and ivy geranium are equally vigorous and floriferous.

Such beds of pansies, tulips and narcissi, such masses of dahlias, callas and other similar flowers too numerous to mention, can be grown in the flower lover's garden as to make its owner wish to live always in Humboldt. And then, too, there are the fragrant spicy carnations, begonias, garden pinks, peonies, anemones and others, and also the rhododendron, azaleas and ferns without end.

COMMERCIAL ROSE CULTURE.

At the Eel River Nurseries near Rhonerville commercial rose culture is well under way. Here are grown tens of thousands of rose plants in the choicest varieties, which are mainly exported to supply the demand for rose plants in Southern California and the East. The success of rose culture has here been amply demonstrated.

The Cottage Garden Nurseries are preparing ground to propagate and grow roses on a large scale. Rose culture in Humboldt is now in its infancy. When it reaches full growth the French, Holland and Irish rose culturists will have a rival of no mean stature.

Azaleas, rhododendrons and other broad-leaved flowering evergreens will all claim place in the near future among Humboldt County exports. Thousands of these beautiful plants have already been planted at the Eden Nurseries; extensive propagating houses are being erected and within the next five years an enormous stock of these plants, enough to supply all California, and a great big lot to spare for Eastern shipment, will be growing in all sizes.

HOLLAND BULBS.

America imports annually millions of such hardy bulbs for commercial florists' use as tulips, narcissi, hyacinths, daffodils, lilies, crocuses and other sorts. There is no reason why all these florists' supplies should not be grown on the rich, black, loamy lands near the coast in Humboldt County.

It has the same natural climatic and soil advantages as the north of Holland and, like Holland, it is an amazingly rich dairy country. There is an abundance of the fertilizing material essential to successful bulb culture. The only thing lacking is the skill and the will to do it, and ere long somebody is going to come forward with these and then Humboldt County bulbs will be known far and wide.



GATHERING STRAWBERRIES IN THE FRESHWATER DISTRICT.



ROYAL ANN CHERRIES AS THEY GROW IN HUMBOLDT.



MATTOLE VALLEY FRANQUETTE WALNUTS.

COMMERCIAL NUT CULTURE

THE ENGLISH WALNUT.

As early as 1870 the English walnut was brought to Humboldt and planted in the Mattole Valley where it flourished fully as well as in any other part of California. These trees grew to very large size and have been constant and abundant bearers, producing in some years crops averaging from 600 to 900 pounds to a single tree.

The original trees are of the Franquette type and subsequent plantings of grafted Franquettes, now in full bearing at seventeen years of age, amply prove the value of the Franquette walnut for commercial nut culture in many localities in the county, for the Mattole Valley is at the only locality where the Franquette is now growing successfully. There are numbers of individual trees scattered throughout the county in various places.

The Franquette, being a late bloomer, escapes any stray late spring frosts and uniformly sets an annual crop of fruit; as it ripens its crop early in the season, should any early fall frost occur it only serves to hasten the normal drop of ripened nuts. Humboldt County Franquettes are so well known that all available nuts are contracted ahead.

Heavy plantings of the Franquette are being made in the Mattole Valley, in the valley of the Yager and in other favorable localities. The success of commercial walnut culture in Humboldt is a preassured fact. The selection of the right exposure and soil, a proper knowledge of the business and thorough culture, business management and planting the right varieties and the right kind of trees, are the necessary qualifications for success. Grafted Franquettes on California Black or Royal Hybrid stocks seem to be the safest trees to use for this section.

THE PECAN.

There would seem to be no reason why the pecan, that delicious nut, now being so largely planted in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and northern Florida, should not succeed in a commercial way fully as well in Humboldt as it succeeds in those states. Climatic and soil conditions are fully as favorable in many locations in Humboldt as in Texas and Louisiana.

Some extensive trial plantings are being planned for the Mattole and Yager valleys.

THE FILBERT.

This delicious nut should likewise succeed in many places in Humboldt. The existence of an indigenous variety of the filbert indicates its culture as likely to prove successful. The climatic and soil conditions on much of the side hill and bench lands are right and it only needs a practical test to demonstrate the success of filbert culture.

In short, there should not be the least reason why commercial nut culture should not become one of the leading horticultural industries of Humboldt County. The demand for high-grade English walnuts, pecans and filberts always exceeds the supply. Therefore a market is assured for all these products for many years to come.

PEANUTS.

In some sections the peanut is very successfully grown and yields abundantly. Peanut culture in connection with hog raising should be commercially very successful.



EUREKA

METROPOLIS OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY

Eureka, a rapidly growing city of 15,000 inhabitants, is situated on a prominent ridge or plateau fronting the east shore of Humboldt Bay. The main business portion of the city fronts the bay shore for several miles, which affords ample docking facilities for deep-draft ocean-going steamships. The harbor is completely landlocked and provides ample anchorage for a large fleet of ocean carriers. Humboldt Bay is one of the largest and safest anchorages on the Pacific Coast. The entrance over Humboldt Bar is being improved by the United States Government, which is building immense stone piers on both sides of the channel to accommodate ocean-going steamships up to thirty feet draft.

MANUFACTURES.

The Eureka and neighboring sawmills ship an enormous annual output of lumber to various parts of the world, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands and South America being large consumers of the Humboldt output. Large shipments are also made to Europe, the West Indies and the Gulf and Atlantic coasts of the United States.

Among other manufactures, leather, beer, redwood burl novelties, butter, cheese and powdered milk, play a prominent part in augmenting the volume of annual exports.

BANKING FACILITIES.

Eureka business interests are well served by three strong, well-managed commercial banks with ample capital. The Bank of Eureka, Humboldt National Bank and First National Bank, the Home Savings Bank and Humboldt Savings Bank, are safe, well-managed institutions with large deposits.

EUREKA HOTELS.

The Hotels of Eureka are numerous and varied in character, the Hotel Vance, Hotel Revere and Hotel Grand being the leaders in catering to the general traveling public.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT, STREET RAILWAY AND TELEPHONE SYSTEMS.

These utilities are modern and up-to-date. Electric light is furnished at moderate rates and the city is exceptionally well lighted.

EUREKA MERCHANTS.

The Merchants of Eureka, especially in the dry goods and ladies' and gents' furnishing line, are wideawake and up-to-date, and the hardware and sporting goods dealers carry exceptionally full and varied stocks. Furniture dealers carry ample stocks to suit the needs of all comers, whether of large or moderate means.

EUREKA'S FOOD SUPPLY.

The Food Supply is of the best quality and very abundant. High-grade fruits and vegetables, milk, butter, cheese and all kinds of meats and poultry are produced in quantity in the near vicinity of the city.

Eureka is noted for its famous supply of sea fish, crabs, clams, oysters from Humboldt Bay and the ocean, as well as for its splendid supply of salmon, steel-head and mountain trout caught fresh from the neighboring crystal mountain streams.



EUREKA PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
Upper—Federal Building. Center—Court House. Lower—Public Library.

AUTO GARAGES AND AUTO SERVICE STATIONS.

Eureka's citizens are well supplied with autos and auto garages, there are five large garages in operation and more under construction, and the auto tourist will find ample accommodations and supplies at reasonable cost.

Eureka has many up-to-date business blocks. Its business streets are paved with asphalt and its suburban roads well macadamized. Fine auto roads lead to various parts of the country, affording most interesting and inviting tours through the famous redwood forests.

CATERING TO THE TOURIST.

The leading jewelry merchants, Chas. H. Wright, S. F. Hollender and H. King, cater to the tourist trade and carry unique stocks. There are photo artists of national reputation ready to furnish excellent views of the famous redwoods and other scenes. The druggist, shoe dealer and newsstand are much in evidence. Redwood burl novelties are manufactured in large quantities and a visit to the famous Stump House is one of the interesting things for the tourist.

Eureka has a full supply of artisans, masons, carpenters, plumbers, amfitters and general builders. Building materials are moderate in price, many articles even cheap.

Lumber, especially in the better grades of finishing lumber, is low in price, consequently frame buildings built mostly of redwood lumber are erected at low cost; a great many buildings of the bungalow type are being built and can be rented or purchased at reasonable prices.

Such materials as river sand and gravel are abundant and large rock crushers located near the city provide an unlimited supply of broken rock at reasonable cost.

Many new structures are being planned for the near future and it may be well said that the foundation for a city of large proportions is being laid.

The enormous natural resources of Humboldt County in the way of timber, minerals and water powers, with the immense productivity of the soil, great natural grazing ranges and broad expanse of dairy lands, in conjunction with its equable, salubrious climate, amply assure future prosperity and growth of Eureka. Too much stress cannot be laid on the climatic advantages possessed by Humboldt County. No climate more healthful and salubrious and in no climate as moderate and equable as that of Humboldt is the normal energy of man so well preserved and maintained, and in no city can the wideawake, energetic citizen, who is determined to get ahead, find better opportunities than in the thriving city of Eureka.

THE FAMOUS STUMP HOUSE.

So called because it was made by hollowing out a giant redwood stump, is one of the novel attractions for the tourist. At this house many unique and artistic novelties are made from the immense burls that grow on the sides of redwood trees. Some of these burls are eight to ten feet in diameter. In many cases the wood is peppered with miniature bird's eye knots similar to bird's eye maple, others are beautifully curled and, in some, fanciful figures are delicately traced. The patterns in the graining of the redwood are more varied than in any other wood.

This fancy grained redwood takes an exceedingly high lustrous polish. The wood is tough and does not crack and articles made from it are exceedingly durable and all are very decorative and some are very useful. Many artistic forms of plaques for wall, mantel or table decoration are made; also bowls and tables of many sizes and patterns. Round dining tables are made with solid bird's eye tops six feet and more in diameter.



EUREKA BUILDINGS.
Upper—County Hospital. Center—Nazareth Academy.
Lower—Humboldt Auto Supply Co.



Upper—Indian Maid's Invocation. Capt. Cosgrove's Residence
Lower—Train Redwood Logs.



EUREKA HOTELS.

Upper—Street Scene in Eureka. Center—Hotel Vance. Lower—Hotel Revere.



EUREKA BANK BUILDINGS.

Upper—Humboldt National Bank. Center—First National Bank.

Lower—Bank of Eureka.



EUREKA BUILDINGS.

Upper—Hotel Grand. Center—Elks' Building. Lower Humboldt Times Office.



EUREKA GARAGES.

Upper—Mercer and Way. Center—Eureka Garage. Lower—Ford Auto Service Station.



EUREKA BUSINESS HOUSES.
Upper—G. R. Georgeson Building. Center—Carson Block.
Lower—Humboldt Standard's Office.



EUREKA BUSINESS HOUSES.

Upper—Clark's Sporting Goods Store. Center—Interior of H. H. Buhne Co.
Lower—Sporting Goods House of H. H. Buhne Co.



LEADING JEWELRY HOUSES.

Upper—F. W. King. Center—C. H. Wright. Lower—S. F. Hollander.



EUREKA LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.
 Upper—Ruscoe & Lundblade. Center—Standard Furniture Co.
 Lower—Pierce Piano House.



EUREKA BUSINESS HOUSES.

Upper—Daly Bros.' Arcade. Center—Gross Block. Lower—Pluke's Paint Shop.



EUREKA LEADING GROCERS.

Upper—G. M. Connick & Co. Center—Hinch, Salmon & Walsh.

Lower—J. R. McGeorge Co.



EUREKA HOSPITALS.
Upper—Northern California Hospital. Center—Sequoia Hospital.
Lower—Union Labor Hospital.

EUREKA'S EFFICIENT HOSPITAL SYSTEM

By DR. RAE FELT, Sequoia Hospital, Eureka.

The hospital situation in Eureka may seem to the stranger, to say the least, peculiar, in that we claim so healthful a climate and yet are so well equipped with modern hospitals. The fact that the hospitals receive a great many emergency cases, due to accidents caused by extra hazardous employment in the great sawmills and particularly in the logging operations in the woods, in a large measure explains the existence of Eureka's array of excellently appointed hospitals.

These occupational accidents, or as we speak of them, "Hospital Emergency Cases," are so many and so varied that the surgical work enabled thereby makes necessary the number of modern hospitals located in Eureka and these emergency cases furnish the main support of all the hospitals in Humboldt County.

Epidemics are practically unknown and never flourish. Sickness, that is, bodily ailments, is not prevalent and there are no special forms of illness, and such as do exist are general in character, and usually acquired by unhealthful habits, hereditary weaknesses, or residence in unhealthful climates.

The climate of Eureka is tonic to most constitutions; recovery from ordinary bodily ailments is usually rapid and convalescence complete. Many overworked persons and those suffering from nervous exhaustion are usually much benefited upon locating in Eureka and some very remarkable recoveries are annually noted.

Besides the County Hospital there are three modern, up-to-date, privately-owned hospitals, each of which is incorporated, and each of which maintains a full and efficient corps of competent surgeons and nurses.

THE SEQUOIA HOSPITAL.

Located at the corner of Sixth and Seventh streets, has fifty beds. All its stockholders are resident physicians and surgeons and all stockholders are members of its staff. It also maintains an accredited Training School for Nurses.

THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA HOSPITAL.

Situated at the corner of F and Trinity streets, has forty beds. The majority of its stock is held by the physicians and surgeons who are members of its staff.

THE UNION LABOR HOSPITAL.

Situated at the corner of H and Harris streets, also has forty beds. Its stockholders, as its name implies, are principally union labor men. They also maintain an accredited Training School for Nurses.

OTHER HUMBOLDT HOSPITALS.

Other Humboldt hospitals are: The Trinity Hospital and the Fraternity Hospital at Arcata and the Ferndale General Hospital at Ferndale. The Pacific Lumber Company also maintains its own general hospital at Scotia to care for its employes in emergencies.

The excellent system of hospitals in Humboldt County ensures skillful and prompt treatment at all times for the injured and sufferer from bodily ailments, and all such may be assured of receiving the most skillful treatment and careful attention, indeed it may be said that the larger cities are no better equipped to care for the injured or sufferer from illness than are the hospitals of Eureka.



EUREKA RESIDENCES.

Upper—J. M. Carson. Center—Mrs. John M. Vance. Lower—C. S. Carson.

EUREKA'S RESIDENCE SECTION

The location of the main residence section of Eureka upon a high, well drained ridge or plateau, overlooking the surrounding country and commanding splendid views of the ocean and Humboldt Bay, as well as the high mountains which stand boldly above and behind the encircling belt of redwood timber, makes it a most desirable residence situation.

The reasonable cost of building lots in Eureka renders possible the laying out of commodious and beautiful grounds. Many large blocks are available and there is ample room for those who desire to indulge in beautiful landscape effects.

The favorable climate also lends itself to the growth of many striking semi-tropical species of trees and shrubs. The English holly grows to perfection. The fuchsia, geranium and heliotrope grow to such luxuriance that they exceed the beauty of these same plants in many other localities. This is the ideal climate for the rhododendron, azalea and other broad-leaved evergreens which grow to a perfection in Eureka unknown in any other locality in America. The yew, the cedar, and the retinospora and Japanese umbrella pine thrive equally well, while the striking araucarias, imbricata and Bidwelli, the English laurel and the English bay all thrive as if growing in their native habitats. The dahlia and the pansy are at home and many of the palms and some of the hardy dracenas also do well. It is also possible to produce lawns fully as velvety and permanent as those of Old England. In fact, in no other locality can such a varied list of hardy, semi-hardy and sub-tropical plants and shrubs be grown as in the main residence portion of Eureka.

The soil in the residence section is particularly adapted to the growth of all such vegetables as artichokes, garden peas, cauliflower, lettuce, endive, radishes, beets, carrots, etc. Eureka cauliflowers and lettuce are par excellence in quality and one can have all the above vegetables fresh from his own garden nearly all the year round.

Small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, also do well, while the gooseberry and loganberry grow to great size and perfection, and yield enormous crops.

There are many large handsome residences in Eureka surrounded by spacious, well-kept grounds.

The climate of Eureka is decidedly tonic and bracing to many persons who do not do well in high altitudes and in long continued bright sunshine.

The school system is strictly up-to-date; the school buildings are spacious, well built and exceedingly well equipped. The city is well supplied with churches, including the Christian Science, which has a strong congregation and whose healers have performed some wonderful cures.

These advantages, combined with its splendid climate, excellent water supply, street railway and electric light systems, make Eureka the ideal residence for the man of means, who wishes to continue his activities in life and thereby lengthen his years upon earth nearly a score or more.

THE SWEET PEA.

All the praise that can be showered on all other flowers is richly deserved by the sweet pea alone as grown in Eureka. Just think of it, ye Sweet Pea Enthusiasts, outdoor-grown sweet peas, with flower stems twelve to sixteen inches long, three and four blooms to the stem, blooms often two to two and one-quarter inches in diameter—a sheet of color growing on vines eight to twelve feet in height—grown outdoors, mind you! How do we do it? Why, just plant them and take care of them, that's all. Nature does the rest. Nearly every house yard in Humboldt, be it ever so humble, boasts of brilliantly colored sweet peas.



EUREKA RESIDENCES.

Upper—H. W. Hamilton. Center—W. S. Clark. Lower—Jerry Millay.

ost.

The progressive citizens of Eureka and Arcata have determined to take advantage of the unusually favorable conditions and to provide well in advance for the future, and have under consideration plans for a water and power system which will provide 6,000,000 gallons per day, or more if needed, and while this water is on its route to the points of consumption it will develop from ten to twenty thousand horsepower of electric energy.

The situation that these two cities face is one of being able in the beginning to install a water system that will provide for all future demands. Instead of having the water supply always chasing the growth, these cities will always have their water supply in readiness far ahead of any possible growth, and always far in excess of the demand. That is one of the several advantages possessed by these two enterprising cities of Humboldt County. The future can be adequately provided for in the beginning, and a large expenditure thereby saved.

The water to supply these two cities will be taken from near the head waters of Mad River and the present cost of a system and power production, sufficient for present needs, will be approximately \$1,000,000. The sale of electricity will eventually return the entire cost of the water system and power plants, and Humboldt County will have a model to show with pride to other less favored sections.

The boomer of western towns generally claims that his city has the biggest and best things in his county and state. However, in speaking of Humboldt County's resources claims of superiority can be made which are amply verified by the facts. The future water supply and electrical supply of Eureka and Arcata will always be ahead of possible demands, and the water, pure when collected, will, under the present plans, be kept pure and uncontaminated until it is delivered to the consumer.

The benefits of having an unlimited supply of the purest water obtainable assured for all time, in connection with an ample electrical power supply cannot be overestimated, and the necessary investment will contribute more largely to the future rapid growth of these two cities than would result from the expenditure of a similar amount of capital in any other way.



EUREKA RESIDENCES.

Upper—Dr. Rae Felt. Center—John Daly. Lower—C. D. Daly.



EUREKA RESIDENCES.

Upper—W. G. Press. Center—Miss Georgia Buhne. Lower—Mrs. Kate Harpst.



EUREKA RESIDENCES.
 Upper—S. I. Allard. Center—Studio of Mrs. C. H. Wright.
 Lower—Hon. E. W. Wilson.



EUREKA RESIDENCES.

Upper—F. W.Hine. Center—Thos. Langford. D. C. McDonald.



EUREKA RESIDENCES.

Upper—L. E. Mahan. Center—S. F. Hollander. Lower—E. A. Leach.



EUREKA RESIDENCES.

Upper—Jas. P. Mahan. Center—D. W. Evans. Lower—Mrs. Eva Ricks.



EUREKA BUNGALOWS.

EUREKA'S PRACTICAL BUNGALOWS

Eureka is noted for its many handsome bungalows which are built at the most reasonable costs and in a great variety of sizes and styles. The reasonable cost of building lots in many portions of the city makes it possible to build a bungalow which can be sold on the installment plan at prices and upon such favorable terms as will enable the new owner of very moderate means to purchase and own a home of his own without straining his finances in the least.

In no location in the United States are such excellent grades and qualities of lumber sold at such reasonable prices as in Eureka. Skilled labor is also efficient and moderate in price and the abundance of other building materials makes it possible to erect handsome structures in Eureka at less prices than in most any other location in California. The **Wing Construction Company**, already organized for the purpose of supplying the demand for moderate cost bungalows, will purchase the ground, supply plans, purchase all building material and furnish all necessary work, finishing the bungalow completely under a contract which will enable the purchaser to pay for the entire property on the installment plan.

This system of building and selling these moderate priced residences enables even the thrifty laborer who wishes to own his own home to purchase and pay for the same upon such a basis that his monthly installment payments will scarcely exceed the monthly payments for a rented house.

In the great suburban districts in the East surrounding such large cities as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, etc., this installment plan of building and selling moderate priced homes has been in vogue for many years and has become accepted as the most feasible and practical system to build up a large community rapidly.

It results in creating much finer and more attractive residence districts, the buildings constructed are more substantial and of much better architectural effect, and being built in large numbers under one system of construction a large saving in cost of building is made, and it is also possible to place such restrictions upon a district as will prevent its being spoiled as a residence district.

This system of home construction is bound to grow to large proportions in Eureka in the very near future, as the climatic conditions, in conjunction with the many other advantages possessed by this locality, are bound sooner or later to attract many desirable citizens to locate there.

It only needs a little more energy on the part of the real estate agents, a little broadening on the part of the owners of city property, and the exercise of a little more business judgment by them to start movement in home building in Eureka that will speedily grow to large proportions and finally result in a large increase of a very desirable and permanent population.

The tendency to over-speculation in real estate, which always attacks any new city of large future possibilities, has about had its run in Eureka and real estate values are rapidly settling down to a substantial basis where actual investors, as contrasted to speculative investors, can afford to enter the field and make substantial investments.

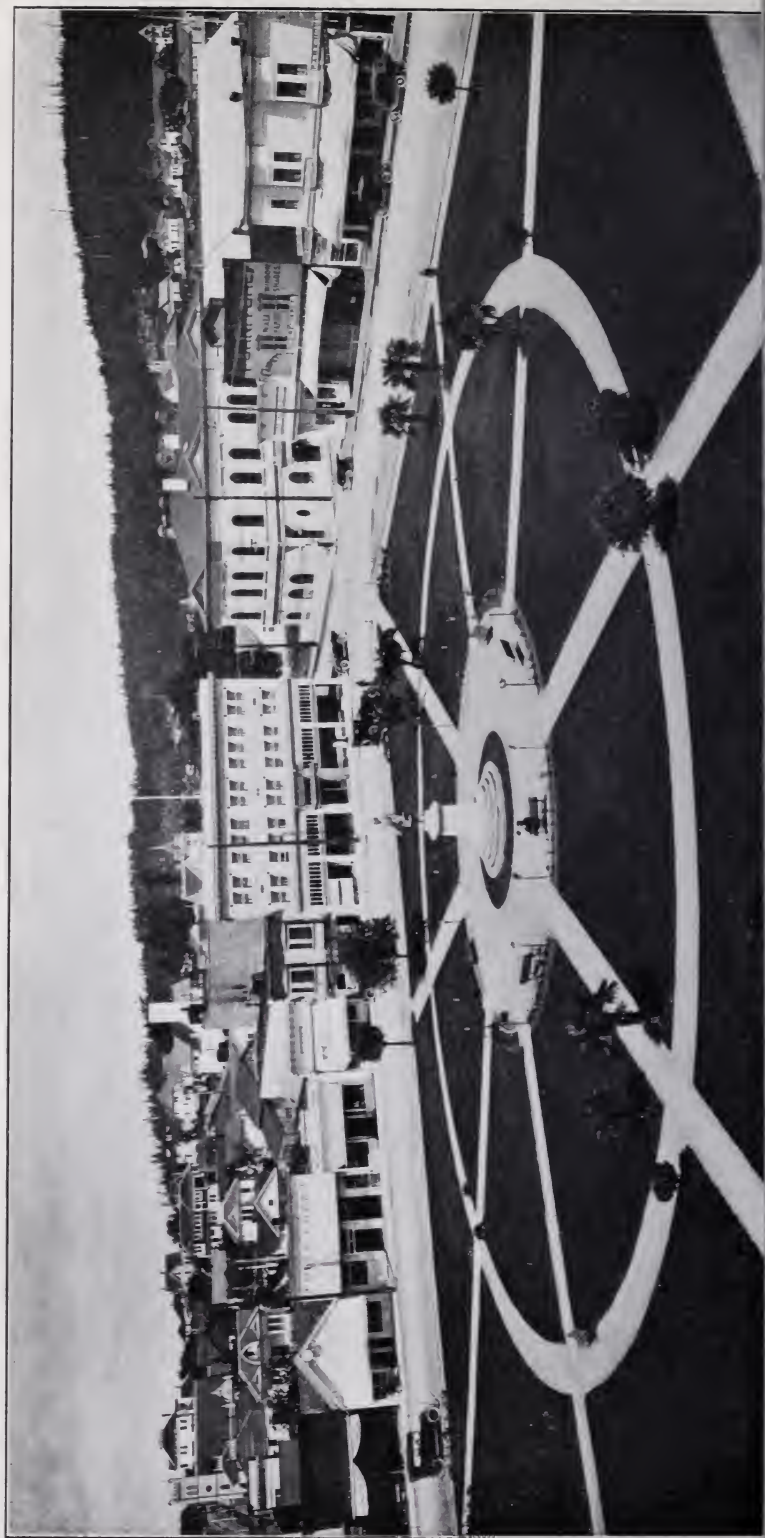
All city property must sooner or later be sold at prices based on its actual earning capacity or it will remain dormant and not be sold or improved at all. This condition is now being rapidly realized in Eureka. Sales have been recently made of desirable properties at less than one-half the former asking prices. The advent of the longed-for railroad connection with San Francisco has not had the effect of unduly inflating values but rather on the contrary it has served to settle values to a conservative business basis that will enable the purchaser at present prices to improve his purchases and realize a reasonable income in his invested capital.





RESIDENCE OF HON. L. F. PUTER.

THE UNIQUE BUNGALOW OF ANGLES.



ARCATA

Arcata, the second city in size in Humboldt County, proudly termed "Progressive City," as well as the metropolis of northern Humboldt County, by its live, wide-awake inhabitants, lies in the center of an exceedingly prosperous dairy section which is served by two commodious creameries, supplemented by several skimming stations. The produce of these creameries brings to the bank account of Arcata district upwards of half a million dollars per annum from the sale of butter, cheese and by-products. There is paid out an average of over \$30,000 per month to the owners of the various herds for milk and cream. There is owned in the immediate vicinity of Arcata upwards of five thousand head of dairy stock. Almost the entire year the owners are enabled to allow their stock to pasture on the open land where the feed is so abundant that hand feeding is scarcely ever necessary.

MANUFACTURES: There are a number of prosperous manufacturing plants tributary to Arcata. The Humboldt Cooperage Company employs upwards of one hundred men and turns out large quantities of box, barrel and tub stock for domestic and foreign trade. The plant is equipped with the most modern machinery and its output enjoys a high reputation.

The Arcata Tannery, owned and operated by the Thomas Devlin Tanning Company, produces a goodly quantity of leather, some of it being of the highest grade obtainable.

RAILROADS: Arcata boasts of being a considerable railroad center. It is served by three lines: The Northwestern Pacific Railroad, connecting it with San Francisco; a branch of the same line, used for logging purposes alone, connecting it with Samoa, where the mammoth manufacturing plant of the Hammond Lumber Company is located; the Eureka line, running to the same points and McKinleyville; and the Arcata & Mad River Railroad, which is engaged both in passenger and freight business to Blue Lake and Korb, but principally in the business of hauling lumber. The Northern Redwood Lumber Company, with headquarters and large mills at Korb, manufactures upwards of ten million feet of lumber annually. Shipments of this lumber are mainly made over the docks of Humboldt Bay, which are known as the Arcata Docks.

LOCATION: The city is but a short distance from tidewater; it has always enjoyed deep water transportation and plans are under way to largely improve the docking facilities in the near future. The State of California has recently deeded to the city a tract of five hundred acres of tide lands and it is planned to extend the city's boundary to cover this new territory and also to improve these lands and build up a port with terminal facilities of sufficient size to accommodate the increasing trade which naturally seeks an outlet to the ocean through Arcata via Humboldt Bay.

The city is contemplating offering free manufacturing sites and public wharves for the purpose of inducing new manufacturing projects and extending the commerce of the northern part of the county as it will naturally expand with the growth of the country.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES: Arcata stands in the forefront of the cities of Northern California in this respect. The grammar and high schools are of high standing and the location of the State Normal School



ARCATA BUSINESS HOUSES.
Upper—Bank of Arcata. Center—First National Bank. Lower—Hotel Arcata.

this point has started an educational sentiment which is bound to expand to large proportions and to produce practical results. In the course of the single year the Normal School boasts of the accumulation of a registration of over three hundred pupils. It is provided with an exceptionally able faculty; the courses of study are pronounced by experts to be exceptionally well chosen and the future for the Humboldt State Normal School is exceedingly bright. It is supported by an appropriation of \$90,000 for the next two years.

FIRE PROTECTION AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS: Arcata has an excellent fire system, modern water works, sewers, macadamized streets, electric lights, etc.

Arcata claims a population of upwards of two thousand people and its citizens consider it one of the most progressive cities in California and particularly inviting as a residence locality. It enjoys a most excellent and healthful climate and its full quota of scenic beauty. It offers splendid advantages and attractions to the automobilist and sportsman. For many a mile into the back country and up the coast, the roads are exceedingly good and lead to beautiful camping spots, where deer, bear and other game are plentiful. Only six miles from the city is the famous Mad River, one of the finest fishing streams in California, which is usually stocked with an abundance of steelhead and salmon fry.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRAVELERS: Arcata is particularly fortunate in this respect in having a newly completed, modern, up-to-date hotel which represents an investment of upwards of \$80,000. The fact that this hotel was built entirely by local capital is proof that the citizens' claim to progressiveness is well founded. The hotel comprises twenty rooms beautifully furnished and fronting on an exceedingly attractive park. It offers most desirable headquarters for vacationists and those who desire to make fishing expeditions. The cuisine is in the hands of Mr. G. W. Davis, formerly manager of the excellent hotel maintained by the Northern Redwood Lumber Company at Korbel. Mine host Davis thoroughly understands his business and travelers who decide to enjoy a sojourn at the hotel will not regret it.

BANKING FACILITIES: The city and surrounding country are well served by two excellent banks, both conservatively managed and with abundant capital to carry on the business of this thriving city. The prosperity of a city and its supporting rural district is well reflected in the appearance of its banks. The buildings of the Bank of Arcata and the First National Bank, reproduced on the opposite page, leave no doubt about the prosperity of Arcata, for they reflect prosperity and health fully as much as does the splendid hotel, a fit companion on the same page, and they also bear witness to the thrift and foresight of the people of the Arcata bottom. No such fine banking offices can exist except in a community where energy, thrift and good, sound business management prevail. Many an Arcata farmer and dairyman looks with pride upon these substantial edifices, for he knows they provide a safe place where he can store his savings and rest in peace knowing they are his always to command. Such business enterprises as these are the backbone of all prosperous communities.

SMALL FRUITS: The raising of small fruits promises to become a profitable industry. A cannery has recently been established and as fast as the small fruit industry can be increased the cannery will be enlarged. The surrounding lands, including both hill and bottom, have been found to be superior for producing high grade small fruits, particularly strawberries, blackberries and raspberries.



MERCHANDISING FACILITIES: Arcata boasts of one of the most extensive mercantile plants in Northern California, that of A. Brizard, Inc., which maintains, in addition to its large establishment located in the city of Arcata, seven additional branch establishments located respectively at Blue Lake, Willow Creek, Hoopa, Weitchi and Orleans in Humboldt County, Somes Bar in Siskiyou County, and Requa in Del Norte County. All of these stores carry a full line of goods salable in the various sections which they endeavor to serve. They pay particular attention to supplying the hunter, fisherman, canner, man and tourist.

This establishment maintains a select information bureau at its main office at Arcata and travelers intending to visit any of the sections mentioned by its several branch stores will do well to call at the Arcata office for the necessary information to enable them to enjoy their trip to the best advantage.



FERNDALE, THE CREAM CITY

Any one who visits Ferndale will soon know why it is called the Cream City, and he will also appreciate that it richly deserves the title. As he approaches the city the broad level fields of surpassingly rich and fertile pastures, dotted with sleek, well kept, high bred Jersey and Guernsey herds, will command his attention as well as his admiration and praise.

While it does not boast of a large population (it does not claim quite as many as some other rural cities) it does claim to have as much wealth per capita as any other rural city in America. This is evidenced by well asphalted streets, fine residences, prosperous looking banks, hotels, auditorium, and substantial mercantile establishments, as well as by its great dairies and cheese factory. It has been rightly said that Ferndale is the leading rural dairy city. Situated in the center of the richest section of the great Eel River bottoms, its soil, grasses, and climatic conditions, with its splendid pure water supply, assure the success of the dairy industry to such an extent that practically every foot of suitable land in its vicinity is devoted to dairying.

Here it is that the famous Eel River Valley clover crop is seen at its best. Lying not far from the great Pacific Ocean, its pastures are refreshed nightly with cool, dampening fogs, the delight of the mammoth clover, and here it is where the great crops of clover are grown; here it is where an acre feeds a fat, sleek Jersey the year round, and here many of the prize butter-makers are owned—where it is claimed that a herd of well bred Jerseys will average a gross yield of \$80 per head per annum, and some prize pets yield over a hundred and fifty dollars per year; and here too it is where the small dairy ranch thrives, for many of the larger ranches have been divided into small leaseholds, thereby building up a community of moderate sized dairies. Ferndale citizens will not admit they are one whit less progressive than proud capitalists. They point with much satisfaction to their prosperous, wide-awake, vigorous Dairymen's Association, which holds periodical meetings and a grand annual picnic banquet to which strangers are invited and where every delicacy served is prepared by the lady members of the association.



FORTUNA

IN THE HEART OF THE EEL RIVER VALLEY

The thriving city of Fortuna, lying in the heart of the main Eel River Valley about twelve miles from the coast, is beautifully located on the northerly slope of the valley. The magnificent state highway which connects Eureka with San Francisco passes through the center of the town.

Like Ferndale, the Fortuna region is noted for its large output of dairy products and also for its magnificent crops of hay and grain, the valley and bench lands surrounding the city being of the same character and equal in fertility to the lands of the Ferndale region.

It may be said that the fruit district of the lower Eel River Valley begins at Fortuna, for it is at this point that one begins to note substantial orchards of apples, plums, prunes and cherries. It is also noted for its abundant display of beautiful roses, fuschias, geraniums and other semi-hardy plants. At the Fortuna Pool, which lies just beyond the city proper, great catches of steel-head, king salmon and mountain trout are annually taken; in fact, so celebrated has Fortuna Pool fishing become that a large tract of land fronting the pool has recently been divided into lots suitable for fishermen's bungalows. This bungalow city lies on an elevated plateau overlooking the pool. The location is ideal and the construction of some exceptionally fine bungalows has been planned and some are already under way.

These fishermen's bungalows are proving a most attractive investment for the hard-worked business man who needs to break away from his business cares for a period each year in order to conserve his nerve force and build up reserve strength and vitality to meet the stress imposed by close attention to vexatious business details.

The advantages possessed by this section of the Eel River Valley as a location for summer residences for city people are as yet unknown or appreciated by those who would be most benefited by their use. The climatic conditions are even more mild and equable than at Eureka or Ferndale. There is much more sunshine and the summer days, while some ten degrees warmer than Eureka, are still not in the least uncomfortable and the nights are cool and ideal for sleeping.

Maskey, the well known confectioner of San Francisco, has owned a beautiful flower embossed bungalow at the Fernbridge Pool for a number of years and annually spends a goodly vacation there, while he is ranked as one of the most skillful anglers on the Pool.

How to Get to the Land of
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UNRIVALED CLIMATE
LUSCIOUS FRUITS *and*
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